



FRIDAY,  
JUNE 26, 1958

PRICE: 300 PRUTA  
VOL. XXXV, No. 9458

## Knesset Body to Air Arms Deal Tuesday

Jerusalem Post Political Correspondent  
The question of the sale of small arms to West Germany has been placed on the agenda of next Tuesday's meeting of the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee although the transaction had been already mentioned at a meeting of the Committee held over two weeks ago.

The reports in yesterday's press from the Hanover weekly, "Der Spiegel," could not have come as a surprise to either Opposition or Coalition Party leaders.

It was at a joint session on June 8 of the Foreign Affairs and Finance Committees that the contract for the supply of 200,000 Israeli-made grenade-throwners was included in the review of the Defence Ministry's 1959-60 Budget.

Government circles in Jerusalem yesterday expressed their astonishment that "Der Spiegel" should have appeared to be taken by surprise by the German weekly's report, and at the same time, the end of the arms deal.

It is now learned that the Cabinet had decided some time ago, without opposition, to sell arms produced by "Tas" (Israel's munitions industry) to any country approved by the Foreign Ministry.

**Uzi Sold**  
In line with this decision, Uzi sub-machineguns have been sold to several NATO countries, and all these deals were concluded on a strictly commercial basis, Defence Ministry sources stated.

It is accepted procedure for arms transactions to be conducted in strict confidence between the respective governments and the fact that the Israel-German arms deal was not hitherto made known to the public in no way indicates that there was an intention to guard against any public reaction.

"Der Spiegel" is known for its sensational character. This, plus the fact that its staff includes some former Nazis, may explain the irresponsible report which seems to have been designed to undermine Israel's prestige.

It is learned from Mr. Meir Arger, Chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, that he had put the Israel-German arms deal on the committee's agenda only a few days before the report appeared in the newspaper. The committee is to discuss the matter with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion next Tuesday.

The Abba Hava Political Committee is understood to have discussed the arms deal two weeks ago when Mr. Yitzhak Tibonin is believed to have raised strong objections and to have demanded its cancellation. Following the meeting, Mr. Tibonin Ben-Aharon, M.K., requested that the matter be discussed in the Knesset Committee.

Political quarters in Jerusalem reiterated the fact that, since the signing of the German Reparations Agreement in 1952, commercial and trade relations between Israel and Germany have been conducted on a normal business basis, and the reported arms deal, which involves IZAM, is only a small part of the multi-million business transactions between the two countries. German machinery is being used by all sections of Israel's economy.

**AFTER MIDNIGHT**  
Discoverer IV earth satellite was launched last night from the Vandenberg Air Base, California, and the U.S. Air Force hopes to be able to receive its 300-megacycle radio signals through an air-station over the Pacific.

**The Expanding Economy and Government Encouragement Make Israel a Country of Unparalleled Investment Opportunities.**  
Your Initiative, Your Know-how and Your Capital can all be Profitably Invested.

**THE INVESTORS' LIAISON BUREAU**  
A PUBLIC SERVICE EXTENDED TO YOU FREE OF CHARGE

ZIM BUILDING, 22 ROTHSCILD BLVD.  
TEL AVIV PHONE 63699

A telephone call will secure an appointment at your convenience

With deep sorrow we announce the passing away of  
**Israel Berkenblit**  
at the age of 66.  
The funeral will leave today at 12 p.m. from the Madaasah Hospital, Rehov Mazeh.  
The Bereaved Family

## Foreign Minister Of Brazil To Visit Israel

RIO DE JANEIRO (APF).—The Brazilian Foreign Minister, Mr. Francisco Negro de Lima, has accepted an invitation from the Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr. Golda Meir, to visit Israel. The date of the visit has not yet been fixed, it is learned.

The Minister expressed his readiness to make the journey in a conversation with Mrs. Meir.

## Meir Awarded Top Brazilian Order

RIO DE JANEIRO (INA).—Mrs. Golda Meir, Israeli Foreign Minister, Wednesday night received the highest Brazilian decoration for foreigners during a gala banquet given in her honor by the Foreign Minister Negro de Lima.

In presenting the Grand Cross of the "Cruzeiro do Sul" to Mrs. Meir before the numerous guests, including Brazilian government officials, army leaders, Senators and Deputies, Rabbi and other Jewish community leaders, Mr. Negro de Lima said the award was "not only in recognition of Mrs. Meir's great statesmanship, but also in appreciation of her contribution to the furtherance of international peace."

Mrs. Meir's popularity symbolizes the dignity of the Israeli woman.

## Wants to Learn

He added that Brazil was interested in close collaboration with Israel to learn the full use of the country's natural resources.

"I am certain," he told Mrs. Meir, "that your visit will mark the beginning of new and fruitful era of cooperation between our peoples."

In her response Mrs. Meir said that "when your great President, Mr. Kubitschek, launched the famous Open House, I believe he meant that all nations, rich and poor alike, must understand there can be no true security in the world as long as entire peoples go hungry."

## Mapam Wants Debate

The Mapam party leaders held an urgent meeting in Tel Aviv on Thursday and decided after a discussion to demand a debate in the Knesset on the Security Committee. They would propose cancellation of the transaction.

The Abba Hava party (continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

## Peres Leaves on Trip To Europe and Africa

Mr. Shimon Peres, Director-General of the Defence Ministry, left on Thursday for a 12-day tour to France, England, Ghana and Liberia on a mission for the Ministry.

## Carmel: El Al May Change to Jets

LONDON (Reuters).—Mr. Moshe Carmel, Israeli Minister of Transport, said here Tuesday that El Al, the Israeli airline, was considering the replacement of its Britannia aircraft by jet aircraft.

Asked if the replacement aircraft would be British, he replied: "We are considering all types capable of flying across the Atlantic, but we have been very happy with our Britannias."

## Kerala Communists Retreat On State Control of Schools

TRIVANDRUM, South India (Reuters).—Prime Minister, Nehru has persuaded Kerala's Communist government to suspend its powers to appoint teachers to private Catholic and Hindu schools, it was announced Thursday night.

## Lloyd's Adviser As Envoy to Israel

LONDON (Reuters).—Mr. Patrick Franks, now head of the Western Department of the Foreign Office, is to succeed Sir Francis Hall as British Ambassador to Israel. It was announced here last night.

Sir Francis is to be Chief Clerk in the Foreign Office. His appointment to a Singapore post was announced recently.

## Act on Nehru's Advice

"We have acted in accordance with the Prime Minister's advice that we should do something to assuage the feelings of distrust and dissatisfaction which he felt are prevailing here," the Chief Minister said.

He had also agreed to an examination of the "charge-sheet" drawn up by the Opposition. Disagreement on any of these 37 allegations of misrule could be referred to Mr. Nehru for his advice.

The state regime had refused a judicial inquiry into police shootings, but would consider holding an inquiry when the present agitation was withdrawn, Mr. Namboodripad said.

## Reid Sees Ike; Due Here Monday

WASHINGTON (UPI).—Mr. Ogden R. Reid, Ambassador-designate to Israel, continued his tour of the Middle East on Thursday and then flew to Cairo, where he was to meet President Nasser.

## Obvious Way Out

Mr. Nehru said that fresh elections were "the obvious way out" of the situation in Kerala. He said he would recommend fresh State elections. Mr. Nehru said that it was not for him to make a recommendation.

He said he would recommend that the Government of Kerala should hold a general election to hold a judicial inquiry into recent police firings on demonstrators.

## Four Pets

The envoy said that his family would take three dogs and a cat to their new home. All four animals, except one dog, were shipped ahead of him.

## Communist Coffee Shops Raided

BAGHDAD (Reuters).—The Communist Party newspaper "Ittihad" said on Thursday that "gangs" pulled down signs and banners in an attack last Saturday on two Communist coffee shops in Shania, South Iraq.

## Cairo Confirms Grab Of Manolis Cargo

The Alexandria War Prize Commission has confirmed the seizure and confiscation of Israeli merchandise aboard the Liberian ship Captain Manolis in Port Said last February, Reuters reports.

## AFRICAN WOMEN RAID BUSES NEAR DURBAN

DURBAN (Reuters).—A crowd of African women on Thursday morning attacked and damaged three municipal buses with sticks and stones at Gilead, an African township about 18 kilometers south of here.

## Armstrong Has Relapse, Condition 'Grave'

SPOLETO, Italy (UPI).—Louis (Satchmo) Armstrong lay in a coma on Thursday in a "grave" condition with bronchial pneumonia complicated by heart trouble. The famous American Negro jazz musician passed into unconsciousness after suffering a second relapse in the morning.

## Supaslot for Storage and Shelving

Phone 21964, 28317, or write: 104 Rehov Hayarok, Tel Aviv.  
MIHOMIT ASHKELON METAL PRODUCTS LTD.

## Anti-Nasser Plot Said Revealed

A plot against the Nasser regime, involving several Army officers, has been discovered, according to Cairo reports quoted by Red Star Thursday night.

## Selassie-Nasser Open Talks in Cairo

CAIRO. — Abdul Nasser has formed a high-level negotiating body for his talks with Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia.

The Nasser were handed to the Emperor's representatives three vice-presidents, three cabinet ministers, and two Under-Secretaries of foreign affairs.

## Pays Tribute

Addressing a banquet honoring the Emperor Wednesday night, Nasser paid tribute to Ethiopia's role in African affairs.

In a toast he enthusiastically called on his 350 guests to stand up and "hall the glorious leader of Ethiopia."

## To Renew Cooperation

Thanking Nasser, the Emperor said there were no two countries bound by history with such close relations as Ethiopia and Egypt. He added that their political cooperation would be renewed at the African conference of Addis Ababa.

## East-West Talks On A-Arms Ban

GENEVA (UPI).—East-West squabbling in the nuclear test ban talks on Thursday centered on the parallel scientific studies on detecting high-altitude explosions.

## Lebanese Ministers Ask for Holiday

Several Lebanese Ministers, including Foreign Minister Haj Hussein el Awni, have asked Premier Rashid Karamneh for extended leave to convalesce in Europe. ANA has reported.

## Arab Press For Refugee Plan

Jordan should, in consultation with the refugees themselves, offer a practical plan in reply to U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold's proposals for a refugee settlement, the leading Jordan daily, "Falastin" wrote on Thursday.

## Spinelli Flying To Meet Hammarskjold

AMMAN (Reuters).—Mr. Pier Spinelli, U.N. Special Representative here, is to fly to Geneva on Sunday to report to the U.N. Secretary-General on "recent developments" between Jordan and the U.A.R.

## Must Learn 'Yes'

The editor of the influential Beirut paper "El Hayat," Kamal Marawa, wrote in similar vein: "We have never said anything but 'No,'" he said. "Until we Arabs learn to say 'Yes,' the refugee tragedy will never end."

## Still Drawing THOUSANDS THE HOBBIES EXHIBITION 2 MORE WEEKS in Haifa

Opening daily at 5 p.m. Exhibition box offices close at 10 p.m.

## Macmillan Urges 'Chain' Of Meetings at Summit

## Soviet Urges Atom-Free Balkan Zone in Notes to 8 Countries

MOSCOW (Reuters).—Russia delivered notes on her proposal for an atomic and rocket-free zone in the Balkans and the Adriatic to the Ambassadors of eight countries in Moscow on Thursday, TASS reported.

## West May Confer On Geneva Talks

LONDON. — The French Ambassador, M. Jean Chauvel, called on Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd on Thursday for a conference which a British spokesman said may mark the beginning of a Western consultation before resumption of the Geneva Big Four talks.

## No Individual Meetings

The spokesman also said that no individual meetings will be held between the British and French Ambassadors in the Balkans, but that it will be for the NATO Permanent Council to consider this request.

## De Gaulle and Gronchi Continue Conference

ROME (Reuters).—President de Gaulle and President Gronchi continued the political talks which they began overnight on the long train journey to Rome from Northern Italy.

## Thousands Gather

Thousands of Romans on their way to work gathered to watch the President being received by a guard of honor and military music at the foot of this vast white marble monument.

## U.N. Protests Mig Attack Off Korea

SEOUL (Reuters).—The U.N. Command on Thursday filed a formal protest with the Communist delegation to the Korean Military Armistice Commission against an "unprovoked attack" by Communist Mig fighters on a U.S. patrol aircraft on June 16.

## Customers' Well-being is Izhar's Main concern

Our experts have drawn your attention to the fact that CORN OIL is considered to be the finest among vegetable fats due to the low content of saturated fatty acids and its special physiological properties.

## INSIST ON SHEMEN'S VELVETA

SHENMEN'S VELVETA ULTRA contains PAROL wonder preparation to filter the sun's ultra-violet rays

## Strength and Health IN TNUVA CREAM

With deep sorrow we announce the passing away of  
**Israel Berkenblit**  
at the age of 66.  
The funeral will leave today at 12 p.m. from the Madaasah Hospital, Rehov Mazeh.  
The Bereaved Family

## AFRICAN WOMEN RAID BUSES NEAR DURBAN

DURBAN (Reuters).—A crowd of African women on Thursday morning attacked and damaged three municipal buses with sticks and stones at Gilead, an African township about 18 kilometers south of here.

## Armstrong Has Relapse, Condition 'Grave'

SPOLETO, Italy (UPI).—Louis (Satchmo) Armstrong lay in a coma on Thursday in a "grave" condition with bronchial pneumonia complicated by heart trouble. The famous American Negro jazz musician passed into unconsciousness after suffering a second relapse in the morning.

## Supaslot for Storage and Shelving

Phone 21964, 28317, or write: 104 Rehov Hayarok, Tel Aviv.  
MIHOMIT ASHKELON METAL PRODUCTS LTD.

INSIST ON SHEMEN'S VELVETA ULTRA contains PAROL wonder preparation to filter the sun's ultra-violet rays















## Economic News from Abroad

### Taming the Rhone

While France looks towards Sahara oil and natural gas to close her energy gap in four years time, great strides are being made in developing the country's hydro-electric resources. The fifth of the Rhone dams, at Montelimar, is nearing completion to bring the project's total electricity output to 6,000 m. kw. at a cost of 11 per cent of the national total. Work will begin in 1960 on barges on the middle Rhone, and later on the river's upper and lower flow.

## THE JERUSALEM POST

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1959

Mr. Dinat's announcement that the 1958/59 budget year ended with a \$34m. foreign currency surplus, plus the fact that the foreign exchange account was in surplus, has been widely misunderstood. It is the public's knowledge of the special factors which made this turn of events possible. There is, however, nothing mysterious about the surplus. Foreign currency revenue exceeded estimates by \$21m. (i.e. 3.5 per cent) as a result of various developments. The first was greater influx of German reparation payments and of National Fund revenue as well as larger American aid, offsetting the fact that exports decreased and were \$12m. less than expected and the Development Loan. But these factors can hardly be regarded as sensational.

Nor can the fact that foreign currency expenditure remained \$13m. below the forecast be taken as extraordinary, for this was the result of including in the estimate \$30m. from a "surplus" for repayment of debts which has not been used; while expenditure on services and raw materials was markedly higher than provided for, despite lower prices on the world market which resulted in the saving of another \$30m.

What really matters is that the Government found the means and the courage to prevent foreign currency expenditure from rising further at a time when it could afford to let it do so, and instead accumulated an additional cash reserve. The Government has been pushed in that direction by the evident inadequacy of our foreign currency reserves (now at about \$150m.), and by the worldwide trend towards greater liquidity and convertibility. It is also, however, a sign of a more confident attitude towards the future of the country's supply position, and of living have improved considerably.

But that alone would never have sufficed to prevent demand for foreign currency from rising further, in particular in view of the slowly but steadily widening discrepancy between the cost of raw materials and the price of the finished goods. The Government's policy of making foreign goods less attractive, and checking local production, has been successful in reducing the demand for foreign currency. The improved control of credit and of State investments has at least as much to do with the reduction of demand for foreign currency as anything that has taken place in the field of foreign trade.

The complex relationship must be recognized because it has a direct bearing upon our future economic policy. There is a lot of talk of the fact that the foreign currency revenue is continuing to run at a high level. But the current expenditure budget has been drawn up to match last year's figure, which spells less in real terms because of the higher level of world market prices and of the increase in Israel's population. That need not mean that any supply shortage has been averted, for some amount of stockpiling may have been anticipated and the progress in local production is likely to reduce our import requirements. (In fact, the "import component" of private consumption dropped to 15.4 per cent in 1958 as compared with 20.6 per cent in 1955, though the import components of investment, exports and public expenditure have all been rising slightly.

However, the feeling that utmost care should be taken to avoid any non-essential spending of foreign currency may be dissipated once the public becomes aware that this economy regime is not due to an actual shortage of resources, but to a deliberate intention to prepare for the rainy day, either by the accumulation of reserves or by the reduction of short-term liabilities in order to bolster the country's credit position abroad.

The point should therefore be rubbed in much more diligently than hitherto. In a sense we are just entering the test period for our economic stability, when the equilibrium which has been gradually achieved by a mixture of hard work and good luck has to be maintained, not by administrative controls and local squeezing, but by popular consent and industry. Or, to put this in more practical terms, by democratic support for the administrative ways and means necessary to keep the Israel economy afloat, prudent and prosperous, even though it could now afford to indulge in a bit more luxury — if it did not care to look farther ahead.

## Textile Plans Hazardous

### Development Projects Need Expert Checking

PRESENT development plans for the textile industry seem to aim at substantial overproduction in order to force the surplus onto the export market. The existing 120,000 cotton spindles already produce more than the domestic market can absorb, and some mills have cut working time and dismissed employees. Nevertheless, the addition of 120,000 more spindles is proceeding or is being planned. The 120,000 worsted spindles now in operation have already produced large quantities for export, but for reasons beyond the scope of this article, export shipments fell from \$740,000 during the first three months of 1958 to \$278,043 in the same period in 1959.

### Austria's Steelmakers

The state-owned VOEST steel company in Austria is going to increase its capacity to 1.5m. tons, and possibly to 1.8m. tons at a later stage. It will thus become one of Europe's major steel producers. The company is also negotiating with the U.S. Steel Corporation for the construction of an LD-steel works with an annual capacity of 2m. tons. The LD oxygen process of making steel which was developed in Austria is now used under license in many parts of the world, and will be applied in plants under construction in the U.S., India, Portugal and Brazil.

### Aircraft for Sale

While the British-made "hovercraft" has attracted worldwide attention, a wider practical use is expected for the "aircar" developed by the American Curtiss-Wright Corporation, which also rides on a cushion of low pressure air and can travel overland without wheels, and over water. The machine can carry from one to four passengers and can range from 50 to 200 horsepower, which is less than that developed by some recent American cars. While the "hovercraft" has been used in its test stage and the glider-like car presented at the Chicago Motor Show last January is still in the early stage of development, the "aircar" is expected to be sold in limited quantities, though it will not be sold to the general public before more experience has been gathered.

### Canada's Recovery

Parallel with the development in the U.S. economy, Canada has also recovered in recent months. Industrial production has now surpassed the 1957 level, and retail sales and corporate profits have sharply increased and unemployment is rapidly decreasing. The major role in the recovery has been played by government policy: taxes have been slightly cut, transfer payments dramatically increased, and the federal government has raised (so that the \$32m. surplus in 1957 was replaced by a deficit of \$1,544m. in 1958, or 1.1 per cent of the aggregate gross national product).

In particular, large sums were made available to the Canadian Mortgage Investment Corporation which has been instrumental in generating an unprecedented boom in the housing market. The government's policy of building for the future, however, the slowing down of development is expected, as current expansion is already taking the country's capital resources to the limit. Economists forecast a tendency to resume investments in the manufacturing industry, which has been rather stagnant recently. Interest rates have risen and borrowers for residential purposes are being squeezed out, and a government deficit of \$500m. is expected for 1959, the coming budget will certainly be much more balanced.

### Japan Raises Exports

The Japanese Supreme Council on Foreign Trade has set a target for 1959 export of nearly \$12,000m. an increase of one-seventh over the figures actually achieved last year. Japan expects to gain considerably from the general recovery in world trade. However, there is a growing fear that Japanese exports of consumer goods, and in particular of textiles, to European countries will be hit by import restrictions and competition from China. The Ministry of Trade recommends a stepping-up of Japan's exports of luxury-type goods from Europe and the U.S. as one method of helping to protect existing markets.

## Jet Age to Hit Taxpayers

### MONTREAL (NANA).

The arrival of jet air travel will everywhere hit the taxpayer's pocket harder than the expansion of the industry. A report by the International Civil Aviation Organization, prepared by the International Civil Aviation Organization, indicates that the jet age must be handled with fresh concepts, the report shows. With speeds so great, costs so high, and technical operations becoming increasingly complex, control is likely to be more international. Communication networks are regarded as one of the weakest points in the development of general jet air travel. Even under today's conditions, with most traffic still non-jet, standards of communication between ground and air, and between airports, are judged inadequate by ICAO.

### New Equipment

A large part of the world's airfield and aviation equipment has been made obsolete by jet aviation, the report points out. Heavy outposts are just as necessary as by regular commercial traffic. Or, to put this in more practical terms, by democratic support for the administrative ways and means necessary to keep the Israel economy afloat, prudent and prosperous, even though it could now afford to indulge in a bit more luxury — if it did not care to look farther ahead.

## Textile Plans Hazardous

### Development Projects Need Expert Checking

PRESENT development plans for the textile industry seem to aim at substantial overproduction in order to force the surplus onto the export market. The existing 120,000 cotton spindles already produce more than the domestic market can absorb, and some mills have cut working time and dismissed employees. Nevertheless, the addition of 120,000 more spindles is proceeding or is being planned. The 120,000 worsted spindles now in operation have already produced large quantities for export, but for reasons beyond the scope of this article, export shipments fell from \$740,000 during the first three months of 1958 to \$278,043 in the same period in 1959.

### Worsted Mills Have Cut Production

Worsted mills have cut production and dismissed workers, but nevertheless the addition of 17,000 spindles is under negotiation. The production capacity of the weaving mills far exceeds home demand. But nevertheless, new looms are licensed and all of the new material is being produced. The investment involves tens of millions of dollars for equipment, large amounts for buildings, and some cases new towns are being built around the projected factories.

### Export Incentives, Exchange Rates

A policy of expansion with the idea that surpluses will be exported, is being followed. It is based on sound economic principles. If it is not, the old and new companies lose their invested capital and the government the large amounts of foreign currency paid for the machinery, the cost of the buildings and the new towns. Exportability depends on the comparative advantage of a country enjoys in the production of a particular commodity, such as the supply of raw materials, or more efficient production.

### Raw Materials: Local Cotton

growing does not facilitate calculations for export production. The price for American type cotton paid by spinners averages \$12.40 per kg. Italian or Japanese mills can import cheap Syrian cotton at 18 c. per lb. (40 c. per kg.) and in order to compete with the local government, they have to calculate local cotton at an exchange rate of IL-31 in addition to the subsidies paid to the cotton growers.

### Production Costs: None of Israel's Textile Mills

reached the workmen efficiency of modern American or European textile mills. The H.O.K. rate (hours worked) as an operative per 100 kg. came to only 150 p.c. of modern foreign mills. This would be very satisfactory. The H.O.K. rate (hours worked) as an operative per 100 kg. came to only 150 p.c. of modern foreign mills. This would be very satisfactory.

### Production Costs: None of Israel's Textile Mills

reached the workmen efficiency of modern American or European textile mills. The H.O.K. rate (hours worked) as an operative per 100 kg. came to only 150 p.c. of modern foreign mills. This would be very satisfactory. The H.O.K. rate (hours worked) as an operative per 100 kg. came to only 150 p.c. of modern foreign mills. This would be very satisfactory.

### Production Costs: None of Israel's Textile Mills

reached the workmen efficiency of modern American or European textile mills. The H.O.K. rate (hours worked) as an operative per 100 kg. came to only 150 p.c. of modern foreign mills. This would be very satisfactory. The H.O.K. rate (hours worked) as an operative per 100 kg. came to only 150 p.c. of modern foreign mills. This would be very satisfactory.

### Production Costs: None of Israel's Textile Mills

reached the workmen efficiency of modern American or European textile mills. The H.O.K. rate (hours worked) as an operative per 100 kg. came to only 150 p.c. of modern foreign mills. This would be very satisfactory. The H.O.K. rate (hours worked) as an operative per 100 kg. came to only 150 p.c. of modern foreign mills. This would be very satisfactory.

### Production Costs: None of Israel's Textile Mills

reached the workmen efficiency of modern American or European textile mills. The H.O.K. rate (hours worked) as an operative per 100 kg. came to only 150 p.c. of modern foreign mills. This would be very satisfactory. The H.O.K. rate (hours worked) as an operative per 100 kg. came to only 150 p.c. of modern foreign mills. This would be very satisfactory.

rael textile mills in comparison with those in other exporting countries. Geographical advantages, shipping and local transport costs: With no chance to sell textiles to neighboring countries, no advantage can be gained from cheaper freight rates. European competitors have the benefit of special rail tariffs to the ports, but Israeli manufacturers must depend on very expensive road transport. The cost of trucking raw material from the port and of export goods to the port, especially from the development areas, will offset the total shipping expenses of the European competitor. With few exceptions, shipping rates are higher for Israeli exporters than for European suppliers.

### Trade Agreements, Preferential Tariffs, etc.

In previous years, trade agreements brought certain preferences for licensing for which customers were prepared to pay premiums. With the continuation of liberalized trade in most of our customer countries, these advantages are now almost non-existent. Preferential tariffs are in most cases to Israel's disadvantage. For example, in the British Commonwealth, Israeli goods are liable to higher custom duties and the same has been the case in other countries in GATT.

### Export Incentives, Exchange Rates

Export incentives, exchange rates and purchasing power parity: In previous years, the relative high prices in the domestic market gave ample incentive to use export for the needs of the country. Once surplus goods flood the home market, prices will drop to cost price or even lower, as has happened in most of our textile mills. The exchange rate of IL-300-\$1 is much lower than the purchasing power parity and even the higher rate granted for some textiles. The exchange rate of IL-300-\$1 is much lower than the purchasing power parity and even the higher rate granted for some textiles.

### Export Incentives, Exchange Rates

Export incentives, exchange rates and purchasing power parity: In previous years, the relative high prices in the domestic market gave ample incentive to use export for the needs of the country. Once surplus goods flood the home market, prices will drop to cost price or even lower, as has happened in most of our textile mills. The exchange rate of IL-300-\$1 is much lower than the purchasing power parity and even the higher rate granted for some textiles.

### Export Incentives, Exchange Rates

Export incentives, exchange rates and purchasing power parity: In previous years, the relative high prices in the domestic market gave ample incentive to use export for the needs of the country. Once surplus goods flood the home market, prices will drop to cost price or even lower, as has happened in most of our textile mills. The exchange rate of IL-300-\$1 is much lower than the purchasing power parity and even the higher rate granted for some textiles.

### Export Incentives, Exchange Rates

Export incentives, exchange rates and purchasing power parity: In previous years, the relative high prices in the domestic market gave ample incentive to use export for the needs of the country. Once surplus goods flood the home market, prices will drop to cost price or even lower, as has happened in most of our textile mills. The exchange rate of IL-300-\$1 is much lower than the purchasing power parity and even the higher rate granted for some textiles.

### Export Incentives, Exchange Rates

Export incentives, exchange rates and purchasing power parity: In previous years, the relative high prices in the domestic market gave ample incentive to use export for the needs of the country. Once surplus goods flood the home market, prices will drop to cost price or even lower, as has happened in most of our textile mills. The exchange rate of IL-300-\$1 is much lower than the purchasing power parity and even the higher rate granted for some textiles.

### Export Incentives, Exchange Rates

Export incentives, exchange rates and purchasing power parity: In previous years, the relative high prices in the domestic market gave ample incentive to use export for the needs of the country. Once surplus goods flood the home market, prices will drop to cost price or even lower, as has happened in most of our textile mills. The exchange rate of IL-300-\$1 is much lower than the purchasing power parity and even the higher rate granted for some textiles.

### Export Incentives, Exchange Rates

Export incentives, exchange rates and purchasing power parity: In previous years, the relative high prices in the domestic market gave ample incentive to use export for the needs of the country. Once surplus goods flood the home market, prices will drop to cost price or even lower, as has happened in most of our textile mills. The exchange rate of IL-300-\$1 is much lower than the purchasing power parity and even the higher rate granted for some textiles.

transaction showed. Some officials in charge tried to justify their planning and to move the ports and cotton yarns by promoting a new scheme. Large export orders were booked and it looks like a great success as long as no checks are made on the government's stand to lose the transaction. The check is given below.

### Production of specialities and heavy goods

It is evident that in the mass production of standard goods no comparative advantage over other countries can be expected, and that any surplus capacity will be a heavy loss to the economy. The only justification for additional production capacity would be the production of certain special items in demand on the world market, but with production problems which are not normally solved by the only export know-how in which Israel has an advantage, namely in the production of special items in demand on the world market.

### Production of specialities and heavy goods

It is evident that in the mass production of standard goods no comparative advantage over other countries can be expected, and that any surplus capacity will be a heavy loss to the economy. The only justification for additional production capacity would be the production of certain special items in demand on the world market, but with production problems which are not normally solved by the only export know-how in which Israel has an advantage, namely in the production of special items in demand on the world market.

### Production of specialities and heavy goods

It is evident that in the mass production of standard goods no comparative advantage over other countries can be expected, and that any surplus capacity will be a heavy loss to the economy. The only justification for additional production capacity would be the production of certain special items in demand on the world market, but with production problems which are not normally solved by the only export know-how in which Israel has an advantage, namely in the production of special items in demand on the world market.

### Production of specialities and heavy goods

It is evident that in the mass production of standard goods no comparative advantage over other countries can be expected, and that any surplus capacity will be a heavy loss to the economy. The only justification for additional production capacity would be the production of certain special items in demand on the world market, but with production problems which are not normally solved by the only export know-how in which Israel has an advantage, namely in the production of special items in demand on the world market.

### Production of specialities and heavy goods

It is evident that in the mass production of standard goods no comparative advantage over other countries can be expected, and that any surplus capacity will be a heavy loss to the economy. The only justification for additional production capacity would be the production of certain special items in demand on the world market, but with production problems which are not normally solved by the only export know-how in which Israel has an advantage, namely in the production of special items in demand on the world market.

### Production of specialities and heavy goods

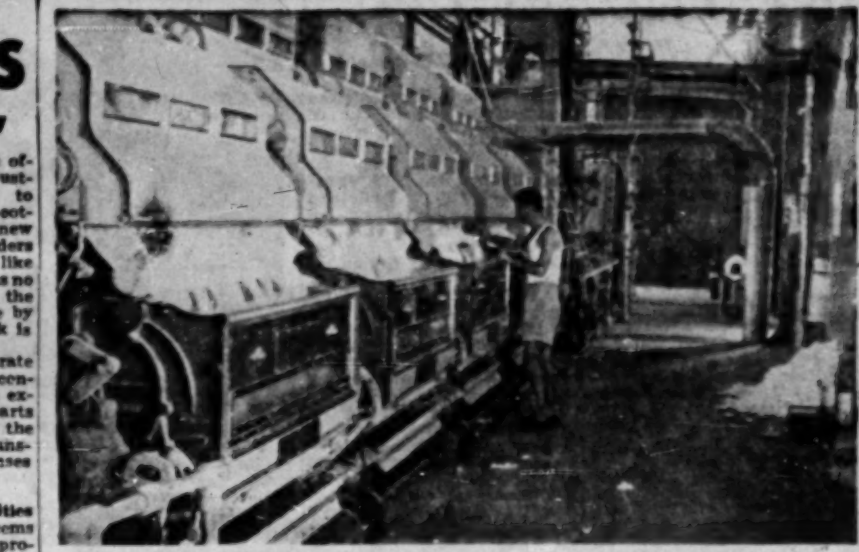
It is evident that in the mass production of standard goods no comparative advantage over other countries can be expected, and that any surplus capacity will be a heavy loss to the economy. The only justification for additional production capacity would be the production of certain special items in demand on the world market, but with production problems which are not normally solved by the only export know-how in which Israel has an advantage, namely in the production of special items in demand on the world market.

### Production of specialities and heavy goods

It is evident that in the mass production of standard goods no comparative advantage over other countries can be expected, and that any surplus capacity will be a heavy loss to the economy. The only justification for additional production capacity would be the production of certain special items in demand on the world market, but with production problems which are not normally solved by the only export know-how in which Israel has an advantage, namely in the production of special items in demand on the world market.

### Production of specialities and heavy goods

It is evident that in the mass production of standard goods no comparative advantage over other countries can be expected, and that any surplus capacity will be a heavy loss to the economy. The only justification for additional production capacity would be the production of certain special items in demand on the world market, but with production problems which are not normally solved by the only export know-how in which Israel has an advantage, namely in the production of special items in demand on the world market.



Interior of modern cotton gin at Migdal Ashkeion

## Cotton Policy: Dissent and Reply

### Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — This is to express my disagreement with the article "Wanted: New Policy for Cotton," (June 11). Your Special Correspondent has not studied his subject matter sufficiently and has done a disservice to the cotton industry without suggesting improvements.

### Wanted: New Policy for Cotton

He blames Israel's cotton policy for discontinuing the growth of Pima, a potential foreign currency earner. Does your Correspondent know that the prices of Long Staple cottons have declined by over 40 per cent during the past two years? The reasons were mainly the weakness of the Egyptian Pound and the disage at which Egyptian cotton could be bought in hard currency, as well as the general recession in textile world trade. Both these factors are beyond Israel's control. At present world prices, this does not pay Israel to grow and export Pima.

### Wanted: New Policy for Cotton

It is completely wrong to say that Long Staps command a premium of 80 per cent over the "standard" (whatever this means). It is equally wrong to say that our mills were prepared to pay "the price" for Pima. Our mills must produce competitively and if they can get an excellent grade of Peruvian Pima at 80 cents per kg. CIF Haifa, they cannot be expected to pay ILA per kg. The grave shortcoming of our mills was that they were not prepared to pay "the price" for Pima. Our mills must produce competitively and if they can get an excellent grade of Peruvian Pima at 80 cents per kg. CIF Haifa, they cannot be expected to pay ILA per kg.

### Wanted: New Policy for Cotton

While on the subject of Pima cotton, I wonder how your correspondent arrived at the conclusion that the Ministry was being deprived of a public trust by the fact that our mills were paying for it in Pima Dollars. And what statement to the export problem to be found? It is closely bound up with the comprehensive economic reform which has been discussed for several years now. Israel exports will find a market only if they can produce cheaper and better. To make these changes, an artificially separating export from the domestic market will work only for a small volume during a short period. In the long run, the economy without artificial props will be able to win genuine export markets.

### Wanted: New Policy for Cotton

Reform Indivisible That means that economic reform is indivisible and must be fostered both in the interest of the domestic market and of exports. A factory able to hire a good manager and able technicians, to train an efficient body of workers and keep up with the latest developments in technology and know-how will also be able to find export markets. But even a best factory does not operate in a vacuum; it depends for its progress not only on what goes on within its four walls, but also in the country as a whole. If workers have to pay prohibitive prices for their food because locally grown food is expensive, then the price of their labor will go up. And the same is true if high taxes or levies, high power or postal service charges, add to production costs and if the government does not correspond to the wages which must be paid according to trade union policy.

### Wanted: New Policy for Cotton

The more we use half measures to introduce reforms and promote exports, the more obvious it becomes that they give very meagre results. Economic reform is indivisible and should be part of a well-thought-out, long-term policy and not brought on by sudden innovations which more often than not are initiated by pressure groups.

### Wanted: New Policy for Cotton

Where then is a solution? The answer is simple: a small domestic market of 2m. people is called upon to pay for ever-increasing exports and to make up for higher costs, the proportion of first industry and later export. It is particularly absurd as the burden is not meant to be borne only during a relatively short initial promotional period, but over a long haul.

### Wanted: New Policy for Cotton

Tea Raising Prices POST Economic Reporter THE Tea Pharmaceutical Company is to raise the price of 30 of its products. It was learned in Jerusalem on Wednesday. The price increases will range from 10-40 per cent, with the average being about 20 per cent. This is the second time that Tea has raised the price of its products since the lifting of price control on drugs at the end of last year. Some weeks ago the price of insulin had risen some of its prices. However, some preparations containing vitamin B have been reduced in price, as a result of the lowering of the price of vitamin B on the world market.

### Our Special Correspondent Replies:

Pima cotton was twice sold for export: once from the 1957/58 season, 193 tons for \$24,902, and the last time from the 1958/59 crop, 113 tons for \$12,946. I.e. respectively for 60c. and 36.8c. per lb. The buyers claimed the cotton from another viewpoint and used it partly for spinning counts of 200 and higher in replacement of Sea Island cotton which was quoted in 1958/59 at 60c. to 75c. per lb.

### Our Special Correspondent Replies:

This means an approximate premium of 80 per cent over that year's Pima. On the other hand, the market parity of standard Pima cotton. As the cotton growers were paid ILA per kg, the actual export price resulted in an exchange parity of ILA-94-\$1, which was why the Ministry of Agriculture had agreed that the Ministry as a whole has done a very good job. Growers don't feel unsure of the future and are well informed in past control.

### Our Special Correspondent Replies:

If we hesitate to increase the cotton acreage, the reasons are financial, not technical. The grave shortcoming of the cotton acreage, the reasons are financial, not technical. The grave shortcoming of the cotton acreage, the reasons are financial, not technical.

### Our Special Correspondent Replies:

On the cotton growing and marketing board at its meeting on June 10, 1959, allocated ILA,000 for research into cotton growing methods. The majority of the farmers felt disappointed with the results achieved thus far and strive for improved growing and marketing methods and for a stable price that does not depend on government subsidies. Cotton growers are interested in increasing acreage and in growing quality cotton to meet the requirements. They are also much more eager to correct bureaucratic blunders than Mr. Rosen's talk seems to be.

### Our Special Correspondent Replies:

On the "curb" some interest was shown in Oil shares and Oil bonds, but it appears that investors are taking the report about the possible oil sign as a higher than a year ago. Dow Jones Averages for 30 Industrials was 630.73 as against 629.16 a week ago.

### Our Special Correspondent Replies:

PRICES on Wall Street were irregular, but higher levels were generally maintained. Despite the breakdown in the Geneva talks, investors were confident that individual incomes rose to a new high in May. The Secretary of Commerce has reported that the cause of the Durban riots, Stoves provided a good market because of rumors about some take-over bids.

### Our Special Correspondent Replies:

PRICES on the London market were generally maintained. Despite the breakdown in the Geneva talks, investors were confident that individual incomes rose to a new high in May. The Secretary of Commerce has reported that the cause of the Durban riots, Stoves provided a good market because of rumors about some take-over bids.

### Our Special Correspondent Replies:

PRICES on the London market were generally maintained. Despite the breakdown in the Geneva talks, investors were confident that individual incomes rose to a new high in May. The Secretary of Commerce has reported that the cause of the Durban riots, Stoves provided a good market because of rumors about some take-over bids.

### Convertibility: New Moves Planned

LONDON (FTS). — FURTHER moves towards making European currencies fully convertible are being discussed and some new announcements may be made before the end of this year. Most European countries, announced partial convertibility at the end of last year. This meant, for the most part, that the currencies concerned could be freely converted into others but only by non-residents.

### Convertibility: New Moves Planned

However, moves towards full convertibility have been discussed between the German Finance Minister, Franz Eppel, and the British Chancellor, Mr. Heathcoat-Amory. There will be further discussions on the subject between Britain and Germany later this month and it will be on the agenda of the International Monetary Fund meeting in Washington in September. A hint of the British Government's intentions was given earlier this month when a Government spokesman, commenting on the "healthy and satisfactory" state of the British economy, said it was intended to pursue a policy of dismantling economic restrictions that still remain.

### Convertibility: New Moves Planned

The chief of these is restricted convertibility, most observers interpreted the reference as meaning that sterling would be made convertible to residents in the sterling area, and not only to non-residents, as it is now.

### Convertibility: New Moves Planned

A hint of the British Government's intentions was given earlier this month when a Government spokesman, commenting on the "healthy and satisfactory" state of the British economy, said it was intended to pursue a policy of dismantling economic restrictions that still remain.

### Convertibility: New Moves Planned

The chief of these is restricted convertibility, most observers interpreted the reference as meaning that sterling would be made convertible to residents in the sterling area, and not only to non-residents, as it is now.

### Convertibility: New Moves Planned

A hint of the British Government's intentions was given earlier this month when a Government spokesman, commenting on the "healthy and satisfactory" state of the British economy, said it was intended to pursue a policy of dismantling economic restrictions that still remain.

### Convertibility: New Moves Planned

The chief of these is restricted convertibility, most observers interpreted the reference as meaning that sterling would be made convertible to residents in the sterling area, and not only to non-residents, as it is now.

### Convertibility: New Moves Planned

A hint of the British Government's intentions was given earlier this month when a Government spokesman, commenting on the "healthy and satisfactory" state of the British economy, said it was intended to pursue a policy of dismantling economic restrictions that still remain.

### Exports Show Uneven Progress

JERUSALEM POST REPORTER A standstill of exports in 1958, the rising trend has been resumed this year, though progress is rather spotty and uneven. The detailed figures issued for the first four months show an aggregate increase of \$5.6m. (i.e. some 8 per cent of the results for the comparable period a year ago). However, \$1.5m. of this increase has been achieved by the diamond industry which has already fully recovered from last year's slump. It is a small consolation, but almost half almost \$4m. worth a month, over one-third more than at the beginning of 1958. On the other hand, citrus exports for the period were \$2.5m. less than in the former season. Though this was neatly offset by the rise in export of eggs (from \$700,000 to \$2.4m.) and by the \$300,000 of hard wheat exports. Groundnut shipments, however, were 15 per cent less than last year.

### Exports Show Uneven Progress

The advance in the exports of other industries was 11 per cent (\$1.5m.). The major items were: glass, corrugated cartons, plywood, potash, raincoats, medicines and olive oil. The gain achieved by the citrus and smaller commodities came to some \$3.5m., about one-third of the respective exports last year. But almost half almost \$4m. worth a month, over one-third more than at the beginning of 1958. On the other hand, citrus exports for the period were \$2.5m. less than in the former season. Though this was neatly offset by the rise in export of eggs (from \$700,000 to \$2.4m.) and by the \$300,000 of hard wheat exports. Groundnut shipments, however, were 15 per cent less than last year.

### Exports Show Uneven Progress

The advance in the exports of other industries was 11 per cent (\$1.5m.). The major items were: glass, corrugated cartons, plywood, potash, raincoats, medicines and olive oil. The gain achieved by the citrus and smaller commodities came to some \$3.5m., about one-third of the respective exports last year. But almost half almost \$4m. worth a month, over one-third more than at the beginning of 1958. On the other hand, citrus exports for the period were \$2.5m. less than in the former season. Though this was neatly offset by the rise in export of eggs (from \$700,000 to \$2.



# Women and Veterans, Play!

Sports Can Be Found for All Who are Interested

By PHILIP GILLON

WHEN I walk through the streets I'm afraid that I think Israel women are fat and unathletic. I declared a woman basketball player from Scandinavia apologetically, but firmly, over Kol Yisrael. Although some of the more expert can find many glorious exceptions to prove her rule, there can be little doubt that the lady is right; most of the figures, and all the statistics, prove her point by excessive curves. Israel has some women swimmers and athletes, a few players of tennis, basketball and volleyball, but generally it is clear that Israel considers games a man's preserve. Even this statement is subject to the further qualification that it is a pursuit deemed suitable only for the young. Men who have passed a certain age are expected to confine their energy to politics or anti-Sabbath-breaking demonstrations. A middle-aged man of principle may have a brick at an opponent without loss of face, but he would be considered dangerously eccentric if he were to put the shot in a competition. Even Ben-Gurion's early morning walks are considered with affectionate amusement to be a minor aberration, forgivable in genius; few Americans (apart from un-American extreme left wingers) sneer at President Eisenhower's passion for golf and fishing as a mental and physical corrective to the strains of high office.

## Natural Cricketers

Thus Israel's greatest sporting need is for games suitable for women and older men. In a recent article in Sports Illustrated, "Snowy" Walker, became the country's premier bowler while he was still playing top-grade football. But bowls can be played by the not-so-young with ease, as was proved in the last Israel championships by 86-year-old Feitelberg, father of Lionel Feitelberg, who played his way through to the final.

## "Ohel Pele" (WONDER TENT)

Israel has two bowling greens to date, one at Ramat Gan and the other at Sarona. The game needs the stimulation of additional competition and there has been talk for some years of building another green in Ashdod. South African Jews have taken to bowls with such enthusiasm that they have even abandoned card-playing to become expert bowlers. The reigning bowler champion of the world, Pim Dantlitz, is a South African Jew.

## The Sun-Shield for Beach Pleasure

Easy to carry in bag

HALMOSH BROS.

14 Rehov Hacharoshet, opposite Cold Storage Bldg. Derech Petach Tikva, Tel Aviv. Tel. 64147.

## Sana THE CHEESE IN A TUBE FOR PICKNICS TO THE BEACH

OVER 2,000 children are killed, maimed or injured on Israeli roads every year. Take a look outside the Mann Auditorium in Tel Aviv any afternoon and you will see hundreds of youngsters using this empty space (which is not a playground) for games. In Jaffa and other old quarters they pitch balls or play marbles in the street.

This chaotic situation has roused a group of civic-minded citizens to requisition the Israel Playing Fields Association and build suitable places where children can play. Action to raise large sums is being taken in the U.S. and the ball was set rolling in Israel recently. Contact has been established with the British Wingate Institute Committee and the South African Marabath Association.

The Playground Committee of the U.S. Committee for Israel, headed by Mr. Charles Kahane, of Philadelphia, has struck the first blow with a \$10,000 donation for the "Philadelphia" Playground in Jerusalem. The cash was raised by Mr. Kahane sending out 1,500 letters, each with a \$1 bill of his own, and asking contributions to match. Similar

schemes will go under way in other American cities. In Israel the I.P.F.A. is waiting for the Jerusalem Municipality to provide it with a site for the playground.

The Tel Aviv Municipality last week authorized the transfer of an eight-dunam plot in the heart of ancient Jaffa for the Association's first project in the Tel Aviv region. The Municipality has promised a "Found for a Found" counterpart fund to set up the Association's playground. The Jaffa project, to cost IL20,000, will have a basketball court, playground, garage, club house and office.

Lourie's Scheme But a far more ambitious scheme envisaged by Mr. Norman Lourie, the national chairman of the Association, is for Yaffa, the expansion of Tel Aviv suburb. "On a 30-dunam plot we aim to do for recreation and sports what the Mann Auditorium is doing for music and culture and I think I have found the man in America who will finance it," he told us.

The plan for Yaffa is to build a stadium, an Olympic Games-dimension swimming pool, tennis and basketball courts. The intention is to invest up to IL2m. Being a non-profit enterprise, the income of the Playing Fields Association will go

into a revolving fund and be reinvested.

The I.P.F.A. has presented the Jewish National Fund (at the latter's request) with detailed plans for exploiting wooded areas for recreation purposes.

Acres are another town expected to benefit from the I.P.F.A. The proceeds from the premiere film of the UK, has been promised to the town. Mr. Lourie related how a few weeks ago a taxi load of British tourists in the Old City of Acre, seeing the children playing football with a home-made bundle of old rags, went out and bought half-a-dozen new footballs, which they distributed to the delighted youngsters of the town.

In the local membership drive for the I.P.F.A. "founder members" donate IL300, "life members" IL500 and "annual members" IL150 upwards. The I.P.F.A. has its offices at 34 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv, and the secretary is Mr. A. Ben-David.

Founded During War The original Palestine Playing Fields Association was formed in 1944, and in 1945 the I.P.F.A. presented the Hebrew University with its playing field on Mt. Scopus. The founders were a group of prominent South African, Egyptian and local Jews, with the world's biggest Jewish sports club, Hakoah, of Johannesburg, and the Anglo-Palestine Bank taking an active part. In 1956, Mr. Louis Shapiro of Hakoah revived the I.P.F.A. and raised IL3,000 for sports facilities at the Technion, but until recently the Association was dormant.

The Board of Governors of the Association are determined not to let it slip into inactivity again. They estimate that they can raise at least IL100,000 annually to build decent facilities in order to keep the youngsters off the streets.

Israel Sports Industries Ltd. P.O.B. 1080 JERUSALEM

An Approved Enterprise Manufacturing Quality Sports Goods

EXPORT ENQUIRIES INVITED.

ISIL

REPORT ENQUIRIES INVITED.

REPORT ENQUIRIES INVITED.

REPORT ENQUIRIES INVITED.

REPORT ENQUIRIES INVITED.

REPORT ENQUIRIES INVITED.

REPORT ENQUIRIES INVITED.

REPORT ENQUIRIES INVITED.

REPORT ENQUIRIES INVITED.

REPORT ENQUIRIES INVITED.

REPORT ENQUIRIES INVITED.

REPORT ENQUIRIES INVITED.

REPORT ENQUIRIES INVITED.

REPORT ENQUIRIES INVITED.

REPORT ENQUIRIES INVITED.

Lourie on May 20) Mr. Gerald Holland urged Israel to take up hurling, a sport conducive to speed and considerable body movement. Colonel Henshel, on the other hand, is insistent that the road to democracy is through basketball. Personally I am convinced that Israel would make natural cricketers, playing with the dash and effectiveness of West Indians like Constantine. But all these games will be confined to young men and will provide neither exercise nor relaxation for women or the elderly. More suitable games to meet our needs are bowls, golf and tennis.

Bowlers will deny vehemently that bowls is an "old man's game" and will quote many famous examples of comparatively young men who preferred rolling a wood to hitting a smaller ball. Sir Francis Drake was in his late forties when he "stooped

and finished his game" before polishing off the Spanish Armada. Charles I was approximately the same age when he played those melancholy "rubbers of bowls" which preceded his execution. A famous South African soccer international, "Snowy" Walker, became the country's premier bowler while he was still playing top-grade football. But bowls can be played by the not-so-young with ease, as was proved in the last Israel championships by 86-year-old Feitelberg, father of Lionel Feitelberg, who played his way through to the final.

Israel has two bowling greens to date, one at Ramat Gan and the other at Sarona. The game needs the stimulation of additional competition and there has been talk for some years of building another green in Ashdod. South African Jews have taken to bowls with such enthusiasm that they have even abandoned card-playing to become expert bowlers. The reigning bowler champion of the world, Pim Dantlitz, is a South African Jew.

Even this statement is subject to the further qualification that it is a pursuit deemed suitable only for the young. Men who have passed a certain age are expected to confine their energy to politics or anti-Sabbath-breaking demonstrations. A middle-aged man of principle may have a brick at an opponent without loss of face, but he would be considered dangerously eccentric if he were to put the shot in a competition. Even Ben-Gurion's early morning walks are considered with affectionate amusement to be a minor aberration, forgivable in genius; few Americans (apart from un-American extreme left wingers) sneer at President Eisenhower's passion for golf and fishing as a mental and physical corrective to the strains of high office.

Thus Israel's greatest sporting need is for games suitable for women and older men. In a recent article in Sports Illustrated, "Snowy" Walker, became the country's premier bowler while he was still playing top-grade football. But bowls can be played by the not-so-young with ease, as was proved in the last Israel championships by 86-year-old Feitelberg, father of Lionel Feitelberg, who played his way through to the final.

Israel has two bowling greens to date, one at Ramat Gan and the other at Sarona. The game needs the stimulation of additional competition and there has been talk for some years of building another green in Ashdod. South African Jews have taken to bowls with such enthusiasm that they have even abandoned card-playing to become expert bowlers. The reigning bowler champion of the world, Pim Dantlitz, is a South African Jew.

Even this statement is subject to the further qualification that it is a pursuit deemed suitable only for the young. Men who have passed a certain age are expected to confine their energy to politics or anti-Sabbath-breaking demonstrations. A middle-aged man of principle may have a brick at an opponent without loss of face, but he would be considered dangerously eccentric if he were to put the shot in a competition. Even Ben-Gurion's early morning walks are considered with affectionate amusement to be a minor aberration, forgivable in genius; few Americans (apart from un-American extreme left wingers) sneer at President Eisenhower's passion for golf and fishing as a mental and physical corrective to the strains of high office.

Thus Israel's greatest sporting need is for games suitable for women and older men. In a recent article in Sports Illustrated, "Snowy" Walker, became the country's premier bowler while he was still playing top-grade football. But bowls can be played by the not-so-young with ease, as was proved in the last Israel championships by 86-year-old Feitelberg, father of Lionel Feitelberg, who played his way through to the final.

Israel has two bowling greens to date, one at Ramat Gan and the other at Sarona. The game needs the stimulation of additional competition and there has been talk for some years of building another green in Ashdod. South African Jews have taken to bowls with such enthusiasm that they have even abandoned card-playing to become expert bowlers. The reigning bowler champion of the world, Pim Dantlitz, is a South African Jew.

Even this statement is subject to the further qualification that it is a pursuit deemed suitable only for the young. Men who have passed a certain age are expected to confine their energy to politics or anti-Sabbath-breaking demonstrations. A middle-aged man of principle may have a brick at an opponent without loss of face, but he would be considered dangerously eccentric if he were to put the shot in a competition. Even Ben-Gurion's early morning walks are considered with affectionate amusement to be a minor aberration, forgivable in genius; few Americans (apart from un-American extreme left wingers) sneer at President Eisenhower's passion for golf and fishing as a mental and physical corrective to the strains of high office.

Thus Israel's greatest sporting need is for games suitable for women and older men. In a recent article in Sports Illustrated, "Snowy" Walker, became the country's premier bowler while he was still playing top-grade football. But bowls can be played by the not-so-young with ease, as was proved in the last Israel championships by 86-year-old Feitelberg, father of Lionel Feitelberg, who played his way through to the final.

Israel has two bowling greens to date, one at Ramat Gan and the other at Sarona. The game needs the stimulation of additional competition and there has been talk for some years of building another green in Ashdod. South African Jews have taken to bowls with such enthusiasm that they have even abandoned card-playing to become expert bowlers. The reigning bowler champion of the world, Pim Dantlitz, is a South African Jew.

Even this statement is subject to the further qualification that it is a pursuit deemed suitable only for the young. Men who have passed a certain age are expected to confine their energy to politics or anti-Sabbath-breaking demonstrations. A middle-aged man of principle may have a brick at an opponent without loss of face, but he would be considered dangerously eccentric if he were to put the shot in a competition. Even Ben-Gurion's early morning walks are considered with affectionate amusement to be a minor aberration, forgivable in genius; few Americans (apart from un-American extreme left wingers) sneer at President Eisenhower's passion for golf and fishing as a mental and physical corrective to the strains of high office.

Thus Israel's greatest sporting need is for games suitable for women and older men. In a recent article in Sports Illustrated, "Snowy" Walker, became the country's premier bowler while he was still playing top-grade football. But bowls can be played by the not-so-young with ease, as was proved in the last Israel championships by 86-year-old Feitelberg, father of Lionel Feitelberg, who played his way through to the final.

Israel has two bowling greens to date, one at Ramat Gan and the other at Sarona. The game needs the stimulation of additional competition and there has been talk for some years of building another green in Ashdod. South African Jews have taken to bowls with such enthusiasm that they have even abandoned card-playing to become expert bowlers. The reigning bowler champion of the world, Pim Dantlitz, is a South African Jew.

Even this statement is subject to the further qualification that it is a pursuit deemed suitable only for the young. Men who have passed a certain age are expected to confine their energy to politics or anti-Sabbath-breaking demonstrations. A middle-aged man of principle may have a brick at an opponent without loss of face, but he would be considered dangerously eccentric if he were to put the shot in a competition. Even Ben-Gurion's early morning walks are considered with affectionate amusement to be a minor aberration, forgivable in genius; few Americans (apart from un-American extreme left wingers) sneer at President Eisenhower's passion for golf and fishing as a mental and physical corrective to the strains of high office.

Thus Israel's greatest sporting need is for games suitable for women and older men. In a recent article in Sports Illustrated, "Snowy" Walker, became the country's premier bowler while he was still playing top-grade football. But bowls can be played by the not-so-young with ease, as was proved in the last Israel championships by 86-year-old Feitelberg, father of Lionel Feitelberg, who played his way through to the final.

Israel has two bowling greens to date, one at Ramat Gan and the other at Sarona. The game needs the stimulation of additional competition and there has been talk for some years of building another green in Ashdod. South African Jews have taken to bowls with such enthusiasm that they have even abandoned card-playing to become expert bowlers. The reigning bowler champion of the world, Pim Dantlitz, is a South African Jew.

Even this statement is subject to the further qualification that it is a pursuit deemed suitable only for the young. Men who have passed a certain age are expected to confine their energy to politics or anti-Sabbath-breaking demonstrations. A middle-aged man of principle may have a brick at an opponent without loss of face, but he would be considered dangerously eccentric if he were to put the shot in a competition. Even Ben-Gurion's early morning walks are considered with affectionate amusement to be a minor aberration, forgivable in genius; few Americans (apart from un-American extreme left wingers) sneer at President Eisenhower's passion for golf and fishing as a mental and physical corrective to the strains of high office.

Thus Israel's greatest sporting need is for games suitable for women and older men. In a recent article in Sports Illustrated, "Snowy" Walker, became the country's premier bowler while he was still playing top-grade football. But bowls can be played by the not-so-young with ease, as was proved in the last Israel championships by 86-year-old Feitelberg, father of Lionel Feitelberg, who played his way through to the final.

Israel has two bowling greens to date, one at Ramat Gan and the other at Sarona. The game needs the stimulation of additional competition and there has been talk for some years of building another green in Ashdod. South African Jews have taken to bowls with such enthusiasm that they have even abandoned card-playing to become expert bowlers. The reigning bowler champion of the world, Pim Dantlitz, is a South African Jew.

Even this statement is subject to the further qualification that it is a pursuit deemed suitable only for the young. Men who have passed a certain age are expected to confine their energy to politics or anti-Sabbath-breaking demonstrations. A middle-aged man of principle may have a brick at an opponent without loss of face, but he would be considered dangerously eccentric if he were to put the shot in a competition. Even Ben-Gurion's early morning walks are considered with affectionate amusement to be a minor aberration, forgivable in genius; few Americans (apart from un-American extreme left wingers) sneer at President Eisenhower's passion for golf and fishing as a mental and physical corrective to the strains of high office.

Thus Israel's greatest sporting need is for games suitable for women and older men. In a recent article in Sports Illustrated, "Snowy" Walker, became the country's premier bowler while he was still playing top-grade football. But bowls can be played by the not-so-young with ease, as was proved in the last Israel championships by 86-year-old Feitelberg, father of Lionel Feitelberg, who played his way through to the final.

Israel has two bowling greens to date, one at Ramat Gan and the other at Sarona. The game needs the stimulation of additional competition and there has been talk for some years of building another green in Ashdod. South African Jews have taken to bowls with such enthusiasm that they have even abandoned card-playing to become expert bowlers. The reigning bowler champion of the world, Pim Dantlitz, is a South African Jew.

Even this statement is subject to the further qualification that it is a pursuit deemed suitable only for the young. Men who have passed a certain age are expected to confine their energy to politics or anti-Sabbath-breaking demonstrations. A middle-aged man of principle may have a brick at an opponent without loss of face, but he would be considered dangerously eccentric if he were to put the shot in a competition. Even Ben-Gurion's early morning walks are considered with affectionate amusement to be a minor aberration, forgivable in genius; few Americans (apart from un-American extreme left wingers) sneer at President Eisenhower's passion for golf and fishing as a mental and physical corrective to the strains of high office.

Thus Israel's greatest sporting need is for games suitable for women and older men. In a recent article in Sports Illustrated, "Snowy" Walker, became the country's premier bowler while he was still playing top-grade football. But bowls can be played by the not-so-young with ease, as was proved in the last Israel championships by 86-year-old Feitelberg, father of Lionel Feitelberg, who played his way through to the final.

Israel has two bowling greens to date, one at Ramat Gan and the other at Sarona. The game needs the stimulation of additional competition and there has been talk for some years of building another green in Ashdod. South African Jews have taken to bowls with such enthusiasm that they have even abandoned card-playing to become expert bowlers. The reigning bowler champion of the world, Pim Dantlitz, is a South African Jew.

Even this statement is subject to the further qualification that it is a pursuit deemed suitable only for the young. Men who have passed a certain age are expected to confine their energy to politics or anti-Sabbath-breaking demonstrations. A middle-aged man of principle may have a brick at an opponent without loss of face, but he would be considered dangerously eccentric if he were to put the shot in a competition. Even Ben-Gurion's early morning walks are considered with affectionate amusement to be a minor aberration, forgivable in genius; few Americans (apart from un-American extreme left wingers) sneer at President Eisenhower's passion for golf and fishing as a mental and physical corrective to the strains of high office.

Thus Israel's greatest sporting need is for games suitable for women and older men. In a recent article in Sports Illustrated, "Snowy" Walker, became the country's premier bowler while he was still playing top-grade football. But bowls can be played by the not-so-young with ease, as was proved in the last Israel championships by 86-year-old Feitelberg, father of Lionel Feitelberg, who played his way through to the final.

Israel has two bowling greens to date, one at Ramat Gan and the other at Sarona. The game needs the stimulation of additional competition and there has been talk for some years of building another green in Ashdod. South African Jews have taken to bowls with such enthusiasm that they have even abandoned card-playing to become expert bowlers. The reigning bowler champion of the world, Pim Dantlitz, is a South African Jew.

Even this statement is subject to the further qualification that it is a pursuit deemed suitable only for the young. Men who have passed a certain age are expected to confine their energy to politics or anti-Sabbath-breaking demonstrations. A middle-aged man of principle may have a brick at an opponent without loss of face, but he would be considered dangerously eccentric if he were to put the shot in a competition. Even Ben-Gurion's early morning walks are considered with affectionate amusement to be a minor aberration, forgivable in genius; few Americans (apart from un-American extreme left wingers) sneer at President Eisenhower's passion for golf and fishing as a mental and physical corrective to the strains of high office.

Thus Israel's greatest sporting need is for games suitable for women and older men. In a recent article in Sports Illustrated, "Snowy" Walker, became the country's premier bowler while he was still playing top-grade football. But bowls can be played by the not-so-young with ease, as was proved in the last Israel championships by 86-year-old Feitelberg, father of Lionel Feitelberg, who played his way through to the final.

Israel has two bowling greens to date, one at Ramat Gan and the other at Sarona. The game needs the stimulation of additional competition and there has been talk for some years of building another green in Ashdod. South African Jews have taken to bowls with such enthusiasm that they have even abandoned card-playing to become expert bowlers. The reigning bowler champion of the world, Pim Dantlitz, is a South African Jew.

Even this statement is subject to the further qualification that it is a pursuit deemed suitable only for the young. Men who have passed a certain age are expected to confine their energy to politics or anti-Sabbath-breaking demonstrations. A middle-aged man of principle may have a brick at an opponent without loss of face, but he would be considered dangerously eccentric if he were to put the shot in a competition. Even Ben-Gurion's early morning walks are considered with affectionate amusement to be a minor aberration, forgivable in genius; few Americans (apart from un-American extreme left wingers) sneer at President Eisenhower's passion for golf and fishing as a mental and physical corrective to the strains of high office.

Thus Israel's greatest sporting need is for games suitable for women and older men. In a recent article in Sports Illustrated, "Snowy" Walker, became the country's premier bowler while he was still playing top-grade football. But bowls can be played by the not-so-young with ease, as was proved in the last Israel championships by 86-year-old Feitelberg, father of Lionel Feitelberg, who played his way through to the final.

Israel has two bowling greens to date, one at Ramat Gan and the other at Sarona. The game needs the stimulation of additional competition and there has been talk for some years of building another green in Ashdod. South African Jews have taken to bowls with such enthusiasm that they have even abandoned card-playing to become expert bowlers. The reigning bowler champion of the world, Pim Dantlitz, is a South African Jew.

Even this statement is subject to the further qualification that it is a pursuit deemed suitable only for the young. Men who have passed a certain age are expected to confine their energy to politics or anti-Sabbath-breaking demonstrations. A middle-aged man of principle may have a brick at an opponent without loss of face, but he would be considered dangerously eccentric if he were to put the shot in a competition. Even Ben-Gurion's early morning walks are considered with affectionate amusement to be a minor aberration, forgivable in genius; few Americans (apart from un-American extreme left wingers) sneer at President Eisenhower's passion for golf and fishing as a mental and physical corrective to the strains of high office.

Thus Israel's greatest sporting need is for games suitable for women and older men. In a recent article in Sports Illustrated, "Snowy" Walker, became the country's premier bowler while he was still playing top-grade football. But bowls can be played by the not-so-young with ease, as was proved in the last Israel championships by 86-year-old Feitelberg, father of Lionel Feitelberg, who played his way through to the final.

Israel has two bowling greens to date, one at Ramat Gan and the other at Sarona. The game needs the stimulation of additional competition and there has been talk for some years of building another green in Ashdod. South African Jews have taken to bowls with such enthusiasm that they have even abandoned card-playing to become expert bowlers. The reigning bowler champion of the world, Pim Dantlitz, is a South African Jew.

Even this statement is subject to the further qualification that it is a pursuit deemed suitable only for the young. Men who have passed a certain age are expected to confine their energy to politics or anti-Sabbath-breaking demonstrations. A middle-aged man of principle may have a brick at an opponent without loss of face, but he would be considered dangerously eccentric if he were to put the shot in a competition. Even Ben-Gurion's early morning walks are considered with affectionate amusement to be a minor aberration, forgivable in genius; few Americans (apart from un-American extreme left wingers) sneer at President Eisenhower's passion for golf and fishing as a mental and physical corrective to the strains of high office.

Thus Israel's greatest sporting need is for games suitable for women and older men. In a recent article in Sports Illustrated, "Snowy" Walker, became the country's premier bowler while he was still playing top-grade football. But bowls can be played by the not-so-young with ease, as was proved in the last Israel championships by 86-year-old Feitelberg, father of Lionel Feitelberg, who played his way through to the final.

Israel has two bowling greens to date, one at Ramat Gan and the other at Sarona. The game needs the stimulation of additional competition and there has been talk for some years of building another green in Ashdod. South African Jews have taken to bowls with such enthusiasm that they have even abandoned card-playing to become expert bowlers. The reigning bowler champion of the world, Pim Dantlitz, is a South African Jew.

Even this statement is subject to the further qualification that it is a pursuit deemed suitable only for the young. Men who have passed a certain age are expected to confine their energy to politics or anti-Sabbath-breaking demonstrations. A middle-aged man of principle may have a brick at an opponent without loss of face, but he would be considered dangerously eccentric if he were to put the shot in a competition. Even Ben-Gurion's early morning walks are considered with affectionate amusement to be a minor aberration, forgivable in genius; few Americans (apart from un-American extreme left wingers) sneer at President Eisenhower's passion for golf and fishing as a mental and physical corrective to the strains of high office.

Thus Israel's greatest sporting need is for games suitable for women and older men. In a recent article in Sports Illustrated, "Snowy" Walker, became the country's premier bowler while he was still playing top-grade football. But bowls can be played by the not-so-young with ease, as was proved in the last Israel championships by 86-year-old Feitelberg, father of Lionel Feitelberg, who played his way through to the final.

Israel has two bowling greens to date, one at Ramat Gan and the other at Sarona. The game needs the stimulation of additional competition and there has been talk for some years of building another green in Ashdod. South African Jews have taken to bowls with such enthusiasm that they have even abandoned card-playing to become expert bowlers. The reigning bowler champion of the world, Pim Dantlitz, is a South African Jew.

Even this statement is subject to the further qualification that it is a pursuit deemed suitable only for the young. Men who have passed a certain age are expected to confine their energy to politics or anti-Sabbath-breaking demonstrations. A middle-aged man of principle may have a brick at an opponent without loss of face, but he would be considered dangerously eccentric if he were to put the shot in a competition. Even Ben-Gurion's early morning walks are considered with affectionate amusement to be a minor aberration, forgivable in genius; few Americans (apart from un-American extreme left wingers) sneer at President Eisenhower's passion for golf and fishing as a mental and physical corrective to the strains of high office.

Thus Israel's greatest sporting need is for games suitable for women and older men. In a recent article in Sports Illustrated, "Snowy" Walker, became the country's premier bowler while he was still playing top-grade football. But bowls can be played by the not-so-young with ease, as was proved in the last Israel championships by 86-year-old Feitelberg, father of Lionel Feitelberg, who played his way through to the final.

Israel has two bowling greens to date, one at Ramat Gan and the other at Sarona. The game needs the stimulation of additional competition and there has been talk for some years of building another green in Ashdod. South African Jews have taken to bowls with such enthusiasm that they have even abandoned card-playing to become expert bowlers. The reigning bowler champion of the world, Pim Dantlitz, is a South African Jew.

Even this statement is subject to the further qualification that it is a pursuit deemed suitable only for the young. Men who have passed a certain age are expected to confine their energy to politics or anti-Sabbath-breaking demonstrations. A middle-aged man of principle may have a brick at an opponent without loss of face, but he would be considered dangerously eccentric if he were to put the shot in a competition. Even Ben-Gurion's early morning walks are considered with affectionate amusement to be a minor aberration, forgivable in genius; few Americans (apart from un-American extreme left wingers) sneer at President Eisenhower's passion for golf and fishing as a mental and physical corrective to the strains of high office.

Thus Israel's greatest sporting need is for games suitable for women and older men. In a recent article in Sports Illustrated, "Snowy" Walker, became the country's premier bowler while he was still playing top-grade football. But bowls can be played by the not-so-young with ease, as was proved in the last Israel championships by 86-year-old Feitelberg, father of Lionel Feitelberg, who played his way through to the final.

Israel has two bowling greens to date, one at Ramat Gan and the other at Sarona. The game needs the stimulation of additional competition and there has been talk for some years of building another green in Ashdod. South African Jews have taken to bowls with such enthusiasm that they have even abandoned card-playing to become expert bowlers. The reigning bowler champion of the world, Pim Dantlitz, is a South African Jew.

Even this statement is subject to the further qualification that it is a pursuit deemed suitable only for the young. Men who have passed a certain age are expected to confine their energy to politics or anti-Sabbath-breaking demonstrations. A middle-aged man of principle may have a brick at an opponent without loss of face, but he would be considered dangerously eccentric if he were to put the shot in a competition. Even Ben-Gurion's early morning walks are considered with affectionate amusement to be a minor aberration, forgivable in genius; few Americans (apart from un-American extreme left wingers) sneer at President Eisenhower's passion for golf and fishing as a mental and physical corrective to the strains of high office.

Thus Israel's greatest sporting need is for games suitable for women and older men. In a recent article in Sports Illustrated, "Snowy" Walker, became the country's premier bowler while he was still playing top-grade football. But bowls can be played by the not-so-young with ease, as was proved in the last Israel championships by 86-year-old Feitelberg, father of Lionel Feitelberg, who played his way through to the final.

Israel has two bowling greens to date, one at Ramat Gan and the other at Sarona. The game needs the stimulation of additional competition and there has been talk for some years of building another green in Ashdod. South African Jews have taken to bowls with such enthusiasm that they have even abandoned card-playing to become expert bowlers. The reigning bowler champion of the world, Pim Dantlitz, is a South African Jew.

Even this statement is subject to the further qualification that it is a pursuit deemed suitable only for the young. Men who have passed a certain age are expected to confine their energy to politics or anti-Sabbath-breaking demonstrations. A middle-aged man of principle may have a brick at an opponent without loss of face, but he would be considered dangerously eccentric if he were to put the shot in a competition. Even Ben-Gurion's early morning walks are considered with affectionate amusement to be a minor aberration, forgivable in genius; few Americans (apart from un-American extreme left wingers) sneer at President Eisenhower's passion for golf and fishing as a mental and physical corrective to the strains of high office.

Thus Israel's greatest sporting need is for games suitable for women and older men. In a recent article in Sports Illustrated, "Snowy" Walker, became the country's premier bowler while he was still playing top-grade football. But bowls can be played by the not-so-young with ease, as was proved in the last Israel championships by 86-year-old Feitelberg, father of Lionel Feitelberg, who played his way through to the final.

so are several South African internationals, champions of both sexes. Men and women in their fifties, sixties and seventies throughout the British Commonwealth spend their week-ends healthily and merrily exercising their bodies and minds — what are Israel's veterans doing at the same time? Sitting at meetings.

Another obvious game for the mature is golf. It is to be hoped that the course at Caesarea will be used by many people and will not end up only as an attraction for tourists or "Anglo-Saxons." Like bowls, indeed all games, golf cannot afford to be confined to one area — the enthusiasts must start thinking (and raising money) for a second course in the South. Even a nine-hole masher-course, preferably in Ashdod, would open the game to enthusiasts far from Caesarea. Ashdod was also a Herodian city, so the two spots have much in common.

Few games can be as strenuous as a hard set of singles in tennis — but the strain of doubles, played socially, should not be too great for the hero. There seems to be a vague assumption in some sporting circles in Israel that tennis is not a game for the masses like soccer. Certainly it does not offer the same scope for team spirit as the "poor man's ballet," and obviously it can be played by only one person at a time; on the other hand far smaller areas are required (an all-important factor here) and the principles are easy to learn. If not to master, The Tennis Association is campaigning for tennis in the schools, hoping to find future champions — but it is also important to provide relaxation for adults.

A natural choice for Israel's younger women is basketball. For some reason this is primarily a man's game, but a limitation to be deplored. The difficulties seem to be organizational as much as reluctance to play. Table tennis is popular among women.

In the bad old days of the Dispersion sport was suspect as an aspect of an alien culture in opposition to Judaism. But now that we are a normal people we have our own State there is no reason why we should not enjoy the aids of normalcy of all other people on both sides of the Atlantic. The cricketing opening stanza of the cricketing umpire, "Play!" — and this obtains irrespective of age or sex.

Headstands outside the Orde Wingate Institute

Wingate Becomes P.T. Centre

Institute is Magnificent Memorial to "Hayedid"

By PAUL KOHN

IN Britain they still say that "the Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton." Something of the same outlook is being developed at the Orde Wingate Institute of



# Israel Swim Suits Go Swimming in Style

By Diana Lerner

SWIM suits by Gottex, Diva and Kovacs are finding a slow but sure way into foreign markets on three continents. "Made in Israel" may soon be the mark of smart styling in beachwear as in knitwear, fashion experts from abroad are saying.

This week those firms (all originally from Czechoslovakia), showed their 1959 models to the Israeli public and at special showings to buyers from Switzerland, the U.S. and Turkey arranged by the Israel Company for Fairs and Exhibitions.

Dominating the field is Gottex, one-time renowned manufacturer, who switched to bathing suits four years ago, and has not only outdistanced its rivals, but has come out as number 28 in Israel's total export figures, with a staggering close to \$400,000 worth of exports during 1958. Holder of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry's Approved Exporter certificate, the firm, which began with a modest South African and Maltese market to the tune of some \$20,000 three years ago, now does business with 26 countries and this year, largely as a result of their exhibition at the N.Y. World Trade Fair, also extended its field to Canada and the U.S.

Employing a staff of over 200, the firm is managed by Mr. and Mrs. Gottlieb, a small quiet woman with a huge talent for turning European fashion trends into original designs that have won admiration everywhere. She has briefly interrupted her work on next year's line to attend the Milano Textile Fair, to which she was especially invited.

In addition to making still further inroads into foreign markets, she will, on her return, concentrate on beachwear, so that one can commute to the beach in a complete outfit without having to change. All one will have to do is peel off the layers: shirt, cap, jacket, skirt or shorts. These were shown at a fashion show sponsored by Tel Aviv WIZO at the Accadia Hotel this week.

This year's fashions are the latest suit in one piece with bright flower print design. Pastel colors are in the lead. Blacks, navies and deep blues are taking a back seat as embroidery on light backgrounds and two tones are combined. There are a few strapless attractions but in the main the bodice has a blouse effect with either wide straps or brief, off-the-shoulder sleeves creating a variety of fascinating necklines. If you don't have much neck, you can still hide behind a tie front, but most of today's winners are following the French lead. In addition to latex, Gottex is using French belata (also a stretch-yarn fabric) and a good deal of cotton. One-piece two-piece suits, hand-drawn and shorts, sets for junior figures, are also popular.

Among the most exciting

things this firm featured at the WIZO show was a marvelous combination of apricot and pea green, with an easy, fluid line coming from the square necked bodice to the traffic jacket with a green lining turning down also on the wide lapels.

Another splendid color combination was created by a white latex bathing suit with tiny embroidered violets spilled above and below the waist to form a contour belt. The tiny flower design was repeated on the shoulder straps and the suit was topped by a shimmering purple coat with a giant collar, lined with white satin. A pink stretch latex costume with a silver leaf motif showed originality in the choice of material, whilst a white latex with a barred shaped skirt tapering into brief pants, embroidered all around, was unusual in styling.

Then there was also a silk shantung cape with gold threading, worn over an egg-shell latex whose round double collar dropped down the rear into a low scoop back. One cotton skirt striped in black, white and orange had a wide wrap-around

skirt of the same material, caught at the waist with a large flower.

Some of the models shown



Shirred bands are only trim on this Gottex model.

## Dashing Beach Beauties

IN a similar vein, we saw another type of bathing suit also expressing today's trends, a show sponsored by Diva and held on behalf of MICHA, which cares for deaf-mutes at the home of the former mannequin Sonia Abramowitz. Here we saw the brass new color schemes carried out on bathing suits in a number of interesting styles. Some of the very fancy back effects are more practical for sitting or lying on the beach, preferably face down, but a few had a good deal of our interest. "Torero" was a dramatic color combination of tangerine and black. The gathered bodice had tiny flowers stitched around the low, round, strapless neckline. Particularly effective when modelled by a nymph-like mannequin, called Dalia, who looked as if she had just arrived from the South Seas, was the lovely champagne-purple and champagne outfit with gold buttons matched by gold fringed terry-cloth cape in white.

A charming ensemble was a red and white bikini with a matching jacket just above the ruffle on the very brief pants. There was a refreshing absence of cross-over-backs and tie-around, with most of the backs low. Next year's trend, Mrs. Hirshtal, the firm's designer, suggests, will be a higher back. She showed us a charming sailor boy suit which was made of simple white latex coming into a kind of apron front, outlined by a blue band at the bottom. The back came high in a zip-down.

A white latex with a tulle skirt in the front had a sweetheart neck and the same tulle skirt reached out on the brief, off-the-shoulder sleeves. The back sank into a deep V and the pants fitted snugly in the rear, the skirt reaching only around the front.

A very charming number was the attractive flower design print with the yellow tunic panel. Here black buttons created an interesting contrast to the black and yellow flower print which peeped out from under the set-in skirt. Straps reached from the tunic in the rear.

A blue lamé cocktail bathing suit had a matching skirt with a fancy crinoline petticoat, perfect for a moonlight swim and a drink afterwards.

The same show was given in Jerusalem on Tuesday afternoon at Bank House in Talbieh in aid of the Jerusalem Rheumatic Fever Society's summer camp fund.

Divas, which began its manufacture of bathing costumes and swimwear in 1942, has been doing uninterrupted export. With the opening of its new \$500-a-month plant, it expects to double production for both the home and foreign market in 1960.

Divas is also an authorized

exporter and last year went over the \$100,000 mark. They export to all parts of the world, even behind the Iron Curtain. At tonight's Dolphinarium at the Dolphinarium at Shavai Zion, Diva will present its 1960 export collection. All the Beauty Queen candidates at last week's ceremony appeared in bathing suits for the first time — and they were all by Diva.



Silver lame two-piece bathing suit that Diva has styled to be worn for cocktails with a skirt of the same color. Red and white print suit with a big white shawl collar that scoops down the back and is caught with a white rose.

## Eat Up Your Flower Garden

By Molly Bar-David

THE gardens of Sayvon are becoming famous, and the women here not only compare broken fingernails as a result of their labors in the soil, and the size and timing of rare blossoms, but right now the topic is how to preserve both the fruit and flowers for the table.

Apparently there are several ways of preparing rose petals and jam, and jellies, and even squashes, one more delicious than the next. Then there are the nasturtiums — the leaves are pungently delicious in salad, and you can use the flowers for a food garnish, for they too are edible. In fact, I have a time keeping baby from destroying the whole patch by sucking out the honey from the tail of each flower. Fruits, too, are coming up in our small orchards: we are exchanging recipes for plum, plum cake and cobbler, and strawberries are going into shortcakes and tarts. The decorative hedges of pitango give forth fruit for succulent jelly, as well as desserts. Here are some of the good things to be sampled in our neighborhood kitchens these days.

**Rose Squash**  
Only the red roses are used for this syrup, which makes a most refreshing drink. Take the whole rose in one hand and remove the petals with a single pluck. With scissors immediately cut off the yellow peak (as this makes the squash bitter

if not removed). Put the petals into a bowl and either pound or tear them. Cover with water and allow to stand for 24 hours. To every cupful of liquid add 1½ cups of sugar and boil until syrupy. The petals are not cooked. Lemon juice to taste may be added.

**Raw Rose Confiture**  
Pluck red rose petals as above and then tear or cut up the petals. For every four cups of well packed rose petals use two cups sugar and the juice of two lemons. Mix together and allow to stand for a few days. Delicious too when crystallized.

**Rose Jam**  
The principle of making rose jam is the same as for all jams. The usual procedure is to use weight for weight of fruit (or petals) and sugar. However, a little less sugar is also sufficient. Rinse the petals and put into a pot (still wet) with the sugar and just enough water to wet it, and cook gently until the sugar dissolves and then more rapidly until the fruit is thick. Pour, boiling hot, into sterilized jars and seal. Preserving jars are now available in Israel at Hamashbir shops and all good household utensil shops.

**Plum Jam**  
1½ cups water, 8 cups chopped plums, 6 cups sugar. Wash, drain, pit, chop and measure plums. Add sugar and 1½ cups water. Boil until thick. Pour, boiling hot, into sterilized jars and seal. Preserving jars are now available in Israel at Hamashbir shops and all good household utensil shops.

**Tomato Preserves**  
With tomatoes down in price, and to go down more as the season gives up its abundance, you will welcome this preserve.

1 kilo tomatoes, 1 kilo sugar, 2 large lemons, 1 tsp. spices. 1 piece ginger root, 1 cup water.

Wash and scald firm ripe or green tomatoes and weigh. Add sugar, finely sliced le-

mons, spices (tied in a bag-cinnamon stick, mint, marjoram or your own favourite) to 1 cup water. Simmer 15 minutes and add tomatoes. Boil gently until tomatoes are clear. Cool overnight. Lift out the tomatoes and back into jars. Boil syrup 3 or 4 minutes again and pour, boiling hot, over the tomatoes. Process the jars in a hot-water bath for 20 minutes if you intend to use this later in the year.

**Pitango Ideas**  
The pitango is a fruit that looks rather like a cherry but tastes a little like a ripe gooseberry. Use it in any kind of fruit drink — put through a sieve or stewed for the juice, or whole for garnish and flavour. The pitango has a way of fragrantly and deliciously blending its taste with fruit juices or wine drinks. I served it today in an iced drink of bottled orange juice, chilled white wine, soda water, lemon squash and a garnish of mint. The effect was wonderful, for the pitango kept its shape and colour and still gave off its aroma and flavour to the drink. I tried it too in a salad of sliced cucumbers, just salted and with a little lemon juice added: the colour and taste were remarkable after a couple of hours of refrigeration. Though the pit is large in a pitango-it goes beautifully into all fruit salads (whole of course), adding a piquant touch that highlights the sugar in fruits like melon and plums.

**Pitango Jelly**  
Wash and crush berries and simmer, with just enough water to cover, for 10 minutes. Strain the juice and add an equal amount (cup for cup) of sugar. Boil together, skimming if necessary, rapidly until mixture is thick and syrupy. Pour into sterilized jars and seal. The jelly will stand in jars until almost cold and then pour on a layer of hot paraffin, turning the glass so the wax touches the sides all the way around. Put lids on jars and store in a dry place. Sometimes the setting process takes time, especially in our climate.

**Strawberry Preserves**  
1 kilo cleaned strawberries, 1 kilo sugar, 6 tbsp. lemon juice.

Wash and hull firm berries and then weigh. Mix berries with sugar and allow to stand for three hours. Heat slowly and simmer for 15 minutes. Cool overnight and pack into jars. Seal and sterilize in a hot-water bath for about 20 minutes. Or just pour boiling hot into hot sterilized jars and seal at once.

**Strawberry Jelly**  
Wash and crush berries and simmer, with just enough water to cover, for 10 minutes. Strain the juice and add an equal amount (cup for cup) of sugar. Boil together, skimming if necessary, rapidly until mixture is thick and syrupy. Pour into sterilized jars and seal. The jelly will stand in jars until almost cold and then pour on a layer of hot paraffin, turning the glass so the wax touches the sides all the way around. Put lids on jars and store in a dry place. Sometimes the setting process takes time, especially in our climate.

**Tomato Preserves**  
With tomatoes down in price, and to go down more as the season gives up its abundance, you will welcome this preserve.

1 kilo tomatoes, 1 kilo sugar, 2 large lemons, 1 tsp. spices. 1 piece ginger root, 1 cup water.

Wash and scald firm ripe or green tomatoes and weigh. Add sugar, finely sliced le-

## Diary of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

WITH some trepidation I accept an invitation for the renaming of the fishing boat "Bostonian" in which I sailed from England. Boat is now re-registered to Israel flag and will receive a suitable name. Also invited are 15 beauty queens with their attendants and all the boat-minded people in the district.

Cannot claim to be boat-minded myself, though I recognize their necessity for voyagers, and cannot in fact understand the passion for the sea which seems to have affected my landlubberly family. Brothers, whose contact with the sea in Manchester was slight, both grew beards and took to seafaring while son, without any encouragement at all, will enter nothing but the sea career. Hope he does not think that a beard is a pre-requisite.

WITH a great deal of shouting we get under way. Large crowds of men and women with difficulty dissuaded from following the beauty queens on board. They walk along the quayside shouting advice to the lucky ones that managed to embark. Brother, who is not exactly a ladies' man, retreats into his beard and gives an imitation of the Chinaman on the bridge. Son, who does not recognize the existence of any other sex, pretends the queens are not there. The ceremony is over. The ceremony appeared in bathing suits for the first time — and they were all by Diva.

WHEN we come opposite to Nahariya, Miss Israel smashes a bottle of champagne on the bow and calls the boat "Alia." The original Alia, in her best dress with a nylon petticoat that she insists on showing to everyone, is too busy admiring herself to notice what is going on. The Nahariya flag breaks out on the mast amid loud cheers, and someone releases a flock of doves to find their way home. (Some analogy here between this boat and the Ark, but cannot work it out at the moment.) One of the beauty queens creates a diversion by climbing onto the roof of the engine room and from there almost slipping into the sea. Son is disappointed that there was no chance to use the life belts. Watch him carefully in case he should push anyone so that he can stage a rescue.

AFTER this, everyone becomes very gay and sings and dances with great abandon. Cakes and soda water provided by the management are consumed with relish. Champagne is for the moment only. Suddenly remember that I have not been sick and ask if the boat has stabilizers. The Captain says that the sea is like glass but, as that has never prevented me from being sick before, think there must be some other cause. Possibly an intense envy of the beauty queens. Hope the effect will last till I go abroad again.

## Costumes From Many Lands

A PARADE of national costumes from different periods was the principal feature of the Anti-Tuberculosis League's annual ball. Held last week in the romantic setting of the Ramat Aviv Hotel's patio, the parade began with a Beduin Sheikh and his wife and ran through different stages in Israel immigration: the Persian newcomer in richly brocaded purple velvet; the Uzbekistan costume with a gold-embroidered Magen David motif; the exotic sari of the first immigrant from India; the Chinese woman in her dazzling flower patterned robe; Japanese silk, and down to the dress of European settlers. The show was sponsored by AGHAL, a society which is trying to evolve a national costume on the basis of dresses worn in the past. Girls of Busharan and Yemena parents showed wedding gowns the sewing of which was started when a girl was born and which had taken years to complete. The costumes of the Dutch, Swiss and French girls were amusing but pale compared to the ornate effects of the Eastern maidens with their shimmering stain, plush velvet, dazzling embroidery and heavy brocade.

The show was part of the League's annual bazaar and ball and was interspersed with drawings for some 100 lottery prizes. The master of ceremonies was Alexander Tahaloni and Yaffa Yarkoni sang old and new songs.

All would have been well had the evening not been cut short by a wave of evil-smelling air from the Yarkon River which suddenly swept into the garden, and sent guests spluttering and scurrying away as quickly as they could. Only a few raffish holders were left when the Yemenite bride and bridegroom wound up the costumes parade.

Dr. Joshua Cohen, Assistant Director, Department of Hospitals of Ministry of Health, was a recent visitor at the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation. He is seen here chatting with little Charles Howell of Texas and Nurse Virginia Flagg. Dr. Cohen is travelling in the U.S.A. under the auspices of the World Health Organization.



Dr. Joshua Cohen, Assistant Director, Department of Hospitals of Ministry of Health, was a recent visitor at the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation. He is seen here chatting with little Charles Howell of Texas and Nurse Virginia Flagg. Dr. Cohen is travelling in the U.S.A. under the auspices of the World Health Organization.

## No Earthbound Feet for Jerrie

By Rina Levinsohn

MISS Jerrie Cobb, the "American Woman Pilot of the Year," is demonstrating the versatility of a small twin-engine Aero-Commander at the 23rd International Aviation Show at Le Bourget. It is a seven-seater designed by an Oklahoma firm which serves the White House as personal transport for President Eisenhower, when Helicopter is deemed too slow.

Jerrie is a tall, happy-looking girl who has been flying since she was 12. Her father, a fighter pilot, decided she was big enough to fly when she was that age. She had to wait for four years to get her licence, and it was only when she was 18 that she was issued a commercial licence. The day she got it she was offered a job.

At 28, Jerrie has some 6,000 hours of flight to her credit. She has flown B-17 bombers, Catalinas, Commandos and other craft. She has ferried, instructed and demonstrated in the U.S., South America and Europe. She has had a few forced landings, but never a crash. "Flying," she told me, "is into only work — it is a hobby. Indeed, it is everything. I would never give up what it gives me."

Would flying interfere with family life? She had not tried it yet, but why should it? "Perhaps I will have to give up commercial flying, but to stop flying altogether would be impossible. I am sure my children would like flying."

I met her after she alighted from the aircraft in which she touched down with one of the engines feathered. When she had taken off a few minutes earlier, she had the other engine feathered. She knew all about Israeli and her two commercial women pilots. "Would you like to come up with me?" She waved me into the place of the second pilot.

It was rather unusual, two women pilots side by side. I could not resist the invitation. Jerrie wears no special clothes



Jerrie and her plane

in the plane, but the first thing she does is to pull off her high-heeled shoes. "The one thing I can't do is to fly in high-heeled shoes. I prefer to fly barefoot."

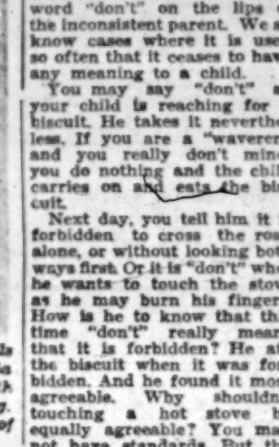
How well I understood her. I, too, used to pull off my shoes and gloves when I entered the plane, but the first thing she does is to pull off her high-heeled shoes. "The one thing I can't do is to fly in high-heeled shoes. I prefer to fly barefoot."

There are several schools of thought on the subject of authoritarian or "liberal" upbringing of children. This is not the place to discuss their respective merits and demerits. But on one thing all child psychologists are agreed: to be consistent. It has been found that children brought up consistently under strict discipline, or consistently under a lax regime tend to adjust better to life than those brought up under a wavering authority that hovers between rigidity and laxity.

Children of "waverers" are likely to grow up bewildered, not quite knowing what to do or why, lacking in standards. A good example of this is the indiscriminate use of the word "don't" on the lips of the inconsistent parent. We all know cases where it is used so often that it ceases to have any meaning to a child.

You may say "don't" as your child is reaching for the biscuit. He takes it nevertheless. If you are a "waverer," and you really don't mind, you do nothing and the child carries on as he eats the biscuit.

Next day, you tell him it is forbidden to cross the road alone, or without looking both ways first. Or it is "don't" when he wants to touch the stove as he may burn his fingers. How is he to know that this time "don't" really means that it is forbidden? He ate the biscuit when it was forbidden. And he found it most agreeable. Why shouldn't touching a hot stove be equally agreeable? You may not have standards. But the



Jerrie and her plane

tered the pilot's cabin in order to feed inseparable from the plane. This habit of Jerrie's got her into the papers once. Before one of her demonstration flights she gave her shoes to a mechanic.

As she came down, however, she remained in the cabin for a while and the public became anxious suspecting some trouble. All was clear when the mechanic sped across the field, holding a pair of high-heeled shoes in his hands.

She gave us one of those "short" take-offs which bring the plane almost immediately above the field. And soon the Sacre Coeur was emerging on the Montmartre hill below. "Would you like to try the controls?" she asked. I did. I also feathered one engine, but then it would not catch again. Jerrie intervened with a glance. The plane only lost 300 feet. None of the passengers took any notice. I am sure, except one Israeli who tried to kill me with his look.

Before the plane touched down, she skidded nearly the whole length of the runway, never losing control. The performance was appreciated by the tower, who called to her: "Hello, Ede 66, would you take me with you on your flight tomorrow?"

child has. So he touches the hot stove, and with his burnt fingers go his standards. And then, because he is angry because he did not listen to her. This adds insult to his injury and he is now thoroughly bewildered. For sometimes he does something which is forbidden and the results are pleasant. And sometimes he does something which is forbidden and the results are shattering, and mother is cross with him into the bargain. Parents are certainly odd people.

So... use your "don'ts" sparingly. But when you do, you must mean it, and enforce it... and give it some meaning to the child.

CHILD MANAGEMENT

CHILD MANAGEMENT

CHILD MANAGEMENT



Jerrie and her plane



Jerrie and her plane

DON'T GO TO THE BEACH

without packing your sandwiches in Hygienic PICNIC Wax Paper — helps to keep them fresh and clear of sand and dirt. Sold in box with serrated edge, for easy cutting.

Available at grocery and household goods stores.



Delicious refreshing  
**OSEM**  
Ice Cream  
Vanilla, Mocha  
Chocolat, Pineapple

From Poland

From Morocco

From the States

From the States

All three on one point agree

...as always, **MEGED**

Shemen's edible oil is the finest for frying, cooking and salads. Well equipped modern laboratories, 30 years' experience and know-how, guarantee the high quality of Shemen products.









THE Cabinet discussed the Suez blockade for the fifth consecutive week. While Israel was still willing to wait for the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, to again try "quiet diplomacy," his visit to Cairo next week seemed to be the last chance of solving the Suez issue in this way.

Measures other than diplomatic are believed to have also been considered by the Cabinet.

Cairo seemed to be conscious of Israel's diminishing patience and restraint, and there were reports that it instructed its vessels not to ply the Egypt-Syria route for the time being, diverting the cargoes to foreign ships.

Mr. Hammarskjöld is leaving New York today and, after a short rest at his farm home near Malmö in Sweden, he is due to arrive in Cairo next Tuesday for a two-day stay. The Cairo visit is the only Middle East call. The problem is clear: to persuade Nasser to cease unilateral interference with international trade through the Canal, Israel cargoes included. If there is any willingness on his part not to make matters worse, or to strike another blow at U.N. prestige, an acceptable solution may be found.

## Refugee Report

ANOTHER important Middle East issue was aired with the publication of Mr. Hammarskjöld's report on the Arab refugees. With the present U.N. Relief and Work Agency mandate expiring in June 1960, the U.N. Secretary-General recommended the continuation of UNRWA "pending the reintegration of the refugees into the economic life of the Near East. Although this process should be followed by 'either repatriation or resettlement,'" Mr. Hammarskjöld notes in his report that repatriation could only be expected of refugees "wishing to live at peace with their neighbors," thus in fact limiting repatriation to "an extension of the uniting-of-families scheme under which former Arab residents have already returned to Israel territory."

When discussing "technical considerations" of future UNRWA assistance, Mr. Hammarskjöld's report requires a "recognition of the present role of assistance recipients." The rectified role should effect the "selection of those who are no longer eligible," as "there are at present a considerable number of persons who receive UNRWA assistance to which they are not now entitled, mainly those who are fraudulently registered as refugees and those who receive assistance on behalf of the unreported dead."

## B-G Warns

IN the wake of continuing crises in municipal elections, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion last Saturday uttered a solemn warning, pointing to the deterioration in Israel's democratic life because of the "defection" of the hands of the present multi-party system. The occasion was a rather unique gathering of 50 municipal leaders - Cabinet Ministers, Knesset Members, and Jewish Agency and Histadrut executives - who met



ISRAELI SOCCER TEAM, 1959. The team was defeated 7-2 by Poland, before 75,000 spectators (including 20,000 Jewish players) in the first international match of the year. The bitter pill was sweetened only a little, three days later, when Israel defeated Poland, 1-0, in a friendly match.

**SUEZ "QUIET DIPLOMACY"** was again discussed by the Cabinet, which waited on the visit to Cairo next week of the U.N. Secretary-General.

**MULTI-PARTY** system dangers were pointed up by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion when over 50 Mapai leaders gathered for a four-day seminar.

**ISRAELI SOCCER** continued pending Mapai and Abdukt Ha'avoda negotiations.

**JERUSALEM CINEMAS** remained closed, with the strike deadlocked in its third week, Jerusalemites being only partly compensated by the attractions of Marloni amusement park.

**FIGHT AGAINST LOCUSTS** in the Negev continued for the fourth week. TOMATO SURPLUS was dumped while retail prices remained high.

**DISMISSAL NOTES** were handed to 400 textile workers.

for four days at Beit Berl, the party's main seminar center, primarily to hear lectures by University professors and to discuss matters of social and economic theory.

When Mr. Ben-Gurion took the floor, he brought the assembly to a halt, saying that the heights of almost purely theoretical and philosophical exchanges to the reality of Israel's political situation.

He reiterated that the existence of many small parties makes it impossible for a democracy to function properly and that this distortion of democracy is likely to create cynicism and unrest and threaten the people's faith in its elected bodies, to the point where the electorate may come to prefer dictatorial elements.

He concluded by repeating his oft-stated belief that the only remedy is a change from the present system of proportional representation to one of constituency elections which he believes will result in the creation of three or four major parties.

The seminar was an almost unprecedented experience for the Cabinet Ministers, Knesset Members and party workers, for it gave them an opportunity to engage in discussions on social and economic theory with University professors, some of whom have been removed from and even opposed to party discipline.

Despite the publicly-stated mutual accusations which are the swallows that herald the coming election campaign, both parties restated their intention of keeping the present municipal coalitions intact.

Abdukt Ha'avoda, the present representatives of these two political parties met in an effort to smooth out their differences within municipal coalitions, the cases of Jerusalem and Natanya being at the focus of their attention.

Direct mayoral elections are commonly believed to be the first step towards taking politics out of municipal government and are supported in principle by Mapai, the General Zionists and the Progressives. The Progressives have made their support conditional on the separation of Knesset and municipal elections this year, a proposal not yet accepted by the General Zionists.

Mapai seems to be willing to support either simultaneous or separate Knesset and municipal elections, laying the stress on the principle of the direct choice of mayors.

It is now hoped that the present state of municipal politics will bring the three supporters of the bill together to make it possible for the House to pass it during the remaining six weeks of its term.

**NEGER WAR** Several dozen field workers, six spraying planes and mechanized ground units employed by the Plant Protection Department of the Ministry of Agriculture continued their all-out fight against locusts in the Negev. Costing an estimated \$10,000 a day, the fight against the farmers'

pink enemy thus went into its fourth consecutive week in a determined effort to destroy the young "hoppers" before they become yellow, adult, dangerous locusts.

By waging this rather expensive campaign, the certain, far-larger havoc that these well-nigh insatiable insects could cause to Israel's crops is being averted. The areas in which the swarms are now concentrated on an ominous scale are in the Nir-Ezer Revivim Giv'at region in the southwestern Negev; near Nalal in the western Negev, all along the Gaza Strip border and north of Beersheva in the Dvir, Lahav and Hebron region.

The dispersal of the locust concentrations and the growing mobility of the insects, which have already reached the winged stage of their growth, brought on another case of de facto Israel-Arab cooperation. To keep the dangerous enemy from escaping across the border, Israel spraying planes coordinated their activities with the Egyptian and U.N. Expeditionary Force authorities in the Gaza Strip, and when the planes flew up to the border, they were cheered by Arab peasants on the other side. Similar cooperation is anticipated from Jordan when both Israel and Jordanian planes spray simultaneously, each group on its own side of the border in the Dvir-Hebron area.

The flight against the pest is likely to be over by the end of next week and if no new swarms appear, Israel will return to the "locust front" until December, when the Plant Protection Department will launch another invasion from the East.

Municipal councillors sit in uneasy coalitions in a number of major municipalities. Above is a session of the Jerusalem Council. Photo: Hran

Reaction was swift. The entire press lambasted the existing soccer set-up. A Knesset Member, Mr. Yohanan Cohen, submitted a question to the Minister of Education, asking whether the Ministry should not advise more closely the activities of the Football Association and also halt participation in international games.

Brightest aspect of the football scene was the Glikl Mandy, crack Hungarian coach who trained that country's "wonder team" for eight years, had arrived to take the Israel national team in hand.

What this amounts to, if true, is that a dual upheaval is taking place in Yemen. On the one hand, Crown Prince el-Badr, trying to save what can be saved (including the throne for himself), is being depicted by Sana'a Radio as a "traitor" who is planning to overthrow the country into a new era. He has, in fact, during his father's absence in Italy, taken steps to reorganize the civil service and speed up the country's limited development program.

On the other hand, the so-called Free Yemenis, who used to be active in Aden and Cairo but of whom little has been heard since the so-called "Free Yemeni" U.A.R. into the United Arab States over a year ago, are el-Badr's main rivals for power.

## THE UNBROKEN REID

By Ephraim Kishon

Scene: Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives. Testing Institute

The Committee is meeting in the police basement.

Chairman: The next item on the agenda is the appointment of Mr. Gordon Reid, native of the New York Herald Tribune. Bring in the accused.

Reid: May I express my feelings of deep gratitude... Chairman: That's all right, Reid. First listen to the charge.

Reid: I humbly apologize to the committee if my ill-considered remark disturbed the conduct of the investigation.

Chairman: OK. I give the floor to the accuser. Senator Bopart: Mr. Chairman, I had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Reid's father, his grandfather, great-grandfather and great-great-grandfather, who by the way, was a very old man. All of them were very nice people. It is therefore obvious that Mr. Reid must also be blessed with special and very unusual gifts. I have the impression that he is intelligent, good-looking, strong, handsome, rich, healthy, and his wife is studying Hebrew.

Chairman: Is that so, Reid?

Reid: I would consider it the height of presumption to express any view to such distinguished elder statesmen, who by far surpass me in all respects, if I may say so.

Chairman: How old are you, Mr. Reid?

Reid: I believe, technically, no more.

Chairman: That's a pity. Are you connected in any way with the Middle East?

Reid: Your question is extremely well put, Mr. Chairman, and in my opinion very much to the point. To a limited degree, I presume, to affirm that as I understand it, I am one of the keenest students of this critical, but, believe me, capital and exciting part of the world.

Chairman: Have you ever been in the Near East?

Reid: As editor of the "Tribune," as I have intimated before, I had no-to-say free access to all sorts of articles.

Chairman: Have you or haven't you been there?

Reid: As I recall, I haven't been there.

Chairman: In which years weren't you there?

Reid: Let me think... yes, between 1947-1953 I was not there in particular.

Reid: I would not rule out

## The Middle East Scene

# Dual Upheaval In Primitive Yemen Cairo Subverting Own 'Allies'

WHILE reports this week on the situation in Iraq became even more confused and contradictory than before, the struggle in Yemen seemed to be beginning to take shape. Unrest there has reached serious proportions.

The current conflict emerges as a fierce rivalry for power between the "modernists" and the defenders of the status quo. Contrary to previous reports from Arab capitals, Self el-Islam Muhammad el-Badr, the Crown Prince (who is filling in for his father while the latter is in Rome for medical treatment), does not seem to be fully involved with the "modernists" who want to abolish the Imamate and institute a republican regime. It is at least obvious that el-Badr does not go in for the introduction of such modernity in his truly primitive land.

Last week's reports from Aden that the Yemeni army had seized the port of Hudayda and the diplomatic capital of Ta'iz - in what amounted to a revolution - seem to have been premature. However, Cairo dispatches on Wednesday spoke of the triumph of "young men" and hailed the news as a big step in the country's advancement and development.

Revolt Within Revolt

What this amounts to, if true, is that a dual upheaval is taking place in Yemen. On the one hand, Crown Prince el-Badr, trying to save what can be saved (including the throne for himself), is being depicted by Sana'a Radio as a "traitor" who is planning to overthrow the country into a new era. He has, in fact, during his father's absence in Italy, taken steps to reorganize the civil service and speed up the country's limited development program.

On the other hand, the so-called Free Yemenis, who used to be active in Aden and Cairo but of whom little has been heard since the so-called "Free Yemeni" U.A.R. into the United Arab States over a year ago, are el-Badr's main rivals for power.

Enough, they are now being

groomed for the job by Cairo.

An interesting sidelight of the present struggle is that since the Crown Prince was very active in bringing about his country's federation with the United Arab Republic, Cairo's unfriendly attitude may seem out of place. The fact is the Egyptian experiences in the Yemen since federation have not been particularly happy, and it is reported that at least one Egyptian economic mission never got further than the airport at Ta'iz. As a correspondent in Cairo recently put it, "Whatever economic advice Cairo may have given (the Yemenis), there is little evidence that the late Imam Yahya's vast treasure, kept in the form of Maria Theresa coins, has ever been disbursed to better the lot of the five million inhabitants of the Yemen."

Tribal Discontent

The origins of the present unrest are to be sought in the chronic discontent of the tribes - whose loyalty the Imam used to ensure by levying hostages. In the past, this discontent against the absolute autocracy of the Imam found expression only when the Imam's powers seemed to be failing. So long as the authoritarian ruler was in full control the tribal leaders were unable to act without creating widespread violence. Having

watched the executions that followed the three coups since 1948, they preferred to wait.

The previous king, Imam Yahya, was assassinated in 1948 and succeeded by Abdullah bin el-Walid, his chief adviser, who ruled for a month before being deposed and executed by the present Imam Ahmed. In 1955, Imam Ahmed himself was forced to abdicate by his half-brother, Abdullah, but his son el-Badr regained the throne for him, and Abdullah and his supporters were publicly executed. That the opposition between Yemen and the British Colony and its eastern and western protectorates are all Yemeni territory, and last month the Yemeni delegation, which went to Aden to discuss border problems with the British authorities, decided to return to Ta'iz rather than sit at the same table with Federation representatives.

Moreover, it is pointed out in Cairo that when Crown Prince el-Badr talks of Yemeni elements "flying themselves with the imperialists," he is actually referring to the interest shown on the Yemeni side of the frontier in the new Federation in Aden.

Future Outlook

Developments in Yemen in the near future will depend in large measure on the army, although it is no modern force, numbering probably little more than 15,000 regulars, who are liable to be loyal to individuals as much as to the army as a whole.

Apart from the army, however, there are many thousands of tribal warriors, including members of the two most powerful tribes, the Hashid and the Bahil, known as the "wings of the Imam." These two tribes, who traditionally constitute the Imam's chief support internally, have this time however refused to show their hand.

Political quarters in Cairo

Senators present in this room, if I'm not wrong.

Chairman: Mr. Reid, I must say that you are developing. Your political maturity is remarkable for a man of 43.

Reid: May I point out... help! Sen. Bopart: What are your general views on the chances for peace between Israel and the Arab countries?

Reid: As far as I remember, and basing myself on the knowledge I succeeded in accumulating, I think Israel can look forward to a certain measure of progress in vital fields such as agriculture, fisheries, hunting, industry, commerce, Point A, painting, sculpture, ceramics, hospitalization, rubber, light athletics, afforestation, education, phosphates and sewage. It is certainly a mostly young country, which, if you so desire, can make an important contribution to the peace of the world, provided

Senators: Amen!

By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

Reid: I do not think it would be fair to conclude that on certain occasions, when I find myself in the company of people of extraordinary intellectual power, like now for instance, and these moments are beyond doubt the most beautiful of my life, if I may add, that kind of conversation causes me, to the best of my knowledge, the keenest pleasure.

Sunshine: Bravo! In my opinion, Mr. Reid has proved himself a cultured and lovable person who has almost complete mastery of his vocal chords. Right, Reid?

Reid: I bow my head before so much perspicacity and judgment.

Sunshine: You convinced I'm for you.

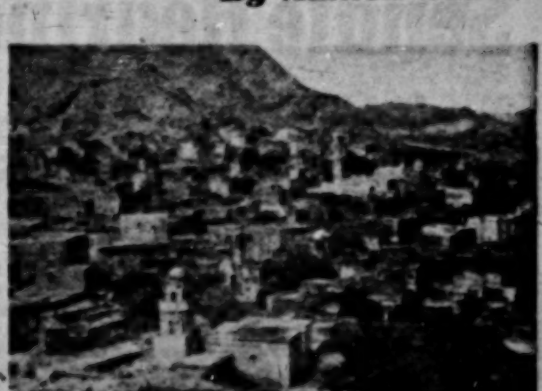
Sen. Bopart: And now - let's get down to business! You are still 33?

Reid: If you will, yes.

Bopart: Then why do you want to be an ambassador?

Reid: Your question is a very valid one, Senator, and has occupied me for quite a while, if I may say so. Why do I have the presumption to believe in the slightest degree that perhaps I could do one or two things that would usefully serve in any case, as I understand it, when certain problems are plaguing certain persons in responsible positions, to take the liberty of believing that the President has the authority, permit me to say so, the exclusive authority, with respect to each loyal citizen's duty to serve his country to the best of his abilities which are, I think, both physical and intellectual. The President asked me to be an ambassador, and it would never occur to me to question his command decision, especially as I am convinced that it is the President's rather undoubted right to place certain persons of extraordinary

## By Amnon Bartur



Ta'iz, Yemen's capital.

actually claim that the formation early this year of the Federation of States of the West Aden Protectorate, which has helped to crystallize opposition to repeated Yemeni encroachment on the Protectorate, constituted the main reason why the Yemenis are showing their pronounced dislike of Aden. The Imam, of course, claims that the British Colony and its eastern and western protectorates are all Yemeni territory, and last month the Yemeni delegation, which went to Aden to discuss border problems with the British authorities, decided to return to Ta'iz rather than sit at the same table with Federation representatives.

Moreover, it is pointed out in Cairo that when Crown Prince el-Badr talks of Yemeni elements "flying themselves with the imperialists," he is actually referring to the interest shown on the Yemeni side of the frontier in the new Federation in Aden.

Future Outlook

Developments in Yemen in the near future will depend in large measure on the army, although it is no modern force, numbering probably little more than 15,000 regulars, who are liable to be loyal to individuals as much as to the army as a whole.

Apart from the army, however, there are many thousands of tribal warriors, including members of the two most powerful tribes, the Hashid and the Bahil, known as the "wings of the Imam." These two tribes, who traditionally constitute the Imam's chief support internally, have this time however refused to show their hand.

Political quarters in Cairo

Senators present in this room, if I'm not wrong.

Chairman: Mr. Reid, I must say that you are developing. Your political maturity is remarkable for a man of 43.

Reid: May I point out... help! Sen. Bopart: What are your general views on the chances for peace between Israel and the Arab countries?

Reid: As far as I remember, and basing myself on the knowledge I succeeded in accumulating, I think Israel can look forward to a certain measure of progress in vital fields such as agriculture, fisheries, hunting, industry, commerce, Point A, painting, sculpture, ceramics, hospitalization, rubber, light athletics, afforestation, education, phosphates and sewage. It is certainly a mostly young country, which, if you so desire, can make an important contribution to the peace of the world, provided

Senators: Amen!

By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

Reid: I do not think it would be fair to conclude that on certain occasions, when I find myself in the company of people of extraordinary intellectual power, like now for instance, and these moments are beyond doubt the most beautiful of my life, if I may add, that kind of conversation causes me, to the best of my knowledge, the keenest pleasure.

Sunshine: Bravo! In my opinion, Mr. Reid has proved himself a cultured and lovable person who has almost complete mastery of his vocal chords. Right, Reid?

Reid: I bow my head before so much perspicacity and judgment.

Sunshine: You convinced I'm for you.

Sen. Bopart: And now - let's get down to business! You are still 33?

Reid: If you will, yes.

Bopart: Then why do you want to be an ambassador?

Reid: Your question is a very valid one, Senator, and has occupied me for quite a while, if I may say so. Why do I have the presumption to believe in the slightest degree that perhaps I could do one or two things that would usefully serve in any case, as I understand it, when certain problems are plaguing certain persons in responsible positions, to take the liberty of believing that the President has the authority, permit me to say so, the exclusive authority, with respect to each loyal citizen's duty to serve his country to the best of his abilities which are, I think, both physical and intellectual. The President asked me to be an ambassador, and it would never occur to me to question his command decision, especially as I am convinced that it is the President's rather undoubted right to place certain persons of extraordinary

Wherever People of discriminating taste meet - they smoke

DUBOK FILTER

WITH THE PURE NATURAL DICO-FILTER

DUBOK FILTER

Dr. Jacobson's Adm.

## PELTOURS

TRAVEL TOURS INSURANCE FREIGHT

DEPARTURES: JUNE 28-JULY 8

FROM TEL AVIV-JAFFA (LOD AIRPORT)

Date Time Company Destination

SUN. 0605 T.W.A. Athens, Rome, Frankfurt, New York  
0605 EL AL Athens, Rome, Frankfurt, New York  
0605 EL AL Athens, Rome, London  
1200 EL AL Athens, Rome, New York  
1805 AIR FRANCE Athens, Rome, Paris

MON. 0700 SWISSAIR Athens, Zurich  
0805 B.E.A. Athens, Zurich, Istanbul, Rome, London  
1045 AIR FRANCE Athens, Zurich, London  
1205 ALITALIA Athens, Zurich, London  
1400 EL AL Athens, Vienna  
1500 EL AL Amsterdam, London, New York  
1600 EL AL Athens, Zurich, London

TUE. 0130 AIR FRANCE Tehran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo, Sydney  
0700 EL AL Zurich, London  
0805 OLYMPIA Athens, Zurich, Frankfurt  
0905 B.E.A. Athens, Zurich, London  
1100 ALITALIA Athens, Zurich, London  
1240 K.L.M. Munich, Amsterdam  
1500 EL AL Rome, Paris, New York

WED. 0605 B.E.A. Athens, Zurich, Istanbul, Rome, London  
0900 EL AL Athens, Zurich, London  
1045 AIR FRANCE Athens, Zurich, London  
1200 EL AL Athens, Zurich, London  
1300 EL AL Athens, Zurich, London  
1400 EL AL Athens, Zurich, London  
1500 AIR FRANCE Athens, Zurich, London, New York, Sydney, Melbourne

THURS. 0700 SWISSAIR Athens, Zurich  
0700 EL AL Athens, Zurich, London  
0805 B.E.A. Athens, Zurich, London  
1045 AIR FRANCE Athens, Zurich, London  
1200 EL AL Athens, Zurich, London  
1300 EL AL Athens, Zurich, London  
1400 EL AL Athens, Zurich, London  
1500 AIR FRANCE Athens, Zurich, London, New York, Sydney, Melbourne

FRI. 0605 EL AL Athens, Zurich, London  
0700 EL AL Athens, Zurich, London  
0805 B.E.A. Athens, Zurich, London  
1045 AIR FRANCE Athens, Zurich, London  
1200 EL AL Athens, Zurich, London  
1300 EL AL Athens, Zurich, London  
1400 EL AL Athens, Zurich, London  
1500 AIR FRANCE Athens, Zurich, London, New York, Sydney, Melbourne

SAT. 0605 EL AL Athens, Zurich, London  
0700 EL AL Athens, Zurich, London  
0805 B.E.A. Athens, Zurich, London  
1045 AIR FRANCE Athens, Zurich, London  
1200 EL AL Athens, Zurich, London  
1300 EL AL Athens, Zurich, London  
1400 EL AL Athens, Zurich, London  
1500 AIR FRANCE Athens, Zurich, London, New York, Sydney, Melbourne

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day Date s/a  
Tues. June 30 AIRTEL Genoa, Marseille, Florence, Bari  
Wed. July 1 ENOTRIA Venice, Trieste  
Wed. July 1 ISTANBUL Piraeus, Naples, Genoa, Marseille  
Thurs. July 2 HARMARA Iskenderun, Mersin, Istanbul

PELTOURS

TEL AVIV: 30 Haber Abad Ha'ara, Jerusalem: 1 Haber Shimon Ha'ara, Haifa: 30 Haber Ha'ara, Tel Aviv: 30 Haber Ha'ara, Tel Aviv: 30 Haber Ha'ara

TEL AVIV: 30 Haber Abad Ha'ara, Jerusalem: 1 Haber Shimon Ha'ara, Haifa: 30 Haber Ha'ara, Tel Aviv: 30 Haber Ha'ara, Tel Aviv: 30 Haber Ha'ara



# Senate Hearings: Determining Reid's Qualifications as Envoy to Israel

This is the fifth of a series of extracts from the transcript of last month's hearings before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate on the nomination of Mr. Ogden R. Reid to be Ambassador to Israel. The others appeared on June 19, 21, 22 and 23. Today's extracts begin at the afternoon session on May 17, which was opened by Senator Morse in the temporary absence of the Chairman, Senator Fulbright. The series will be concluded next week.

**Senator Morse:** The committee will come to order.

**Senator Carlson:** I want to mention just one item which I think is important in our diplomatic service, and that is your ability to work with people. It seems to me that is the No. 1 assignment of our representatives in a foreign country.

I would like to ask you if you have ever had any difficulty in working with people in the business world or when you went to school. As a matter of fact, what I want to know is, do you like people? Can you work with them?

**Mr. Reid:** I like people, and I have very much enjoyed the opportunity of working with them.

**Senator Carlson:** You feel that with the experience you have had... you would have the background to work with people who might have different viewpoints, and that you would see their viewpoint, even though it might not agree with yours?

**Mr. Reid:** Well, I hope that to be the case. I have certainly been in one or two positions where there were very different points of view articulately and strenuously expressed, and I did what I could to try to resolve the several points of view, when it was my lot as chairman, in one or two instances, so to do.

**Senator Carlson:** There was some discussion here about your not as yet having visited with Members of the Senate, particularly the Foreign Relations Committee, in regard to this appointment.

Is it not a fact that you and I have had at least two or three visits since this nomination came up?

**Mr. Reid:** Indeed it is, and I have valued those opportunities, Senator Carlson.

**Senator Carlson:** Not only that, but this is not new so far as our visitations are concerned. They go back many years.

**Mr. Reid:** They go back several, anyway.

**Senator Carlson:** There has been some talk this morning in regard to career and non-career public service people in the diplomatic field, but I approve of it heartily.

I am strong for a career service, but I think it would be most unfortunate if our Nation got in the position where we did not use people who are not as yet people in diplomatic posts. And for the record, Mr. Chairman, I would like to submit a ratio of career and non-career people beginning with November 1, 1933.

At that time we had a total of 30 chiefs of missions, 21 of them were career officers, at 48 per cent; 9 were non-career, at 30 per cent.

In 1945, there were 32 mission chiefs; 23 were career, at 72 per cent; 9 were non-career, at 28 per cent.

In 1950, there were 31 mission chiefs; 24 were career, at 77 per cent; 7 were non-career, at 23 per cent.

On November 1, 1953, there were 30 mission chiefs; 24 were career, at 80 per cent; 6 were non-career, at 20 per cent.

And on April 1, 1958, there were 34 mission chiefs; 25 were career, at 74 per cent; 9 were non-career, at 26 per cent.

I would like to have that statement made a part of the record.

**Senator Morse:** The Senator from Massachusetts.

**Qualifications of a Diplomat**

**Senator Kennedy:** Would you say that the Middle East is about the most critical, maybe the most critical, of all areas?

**Mr. Reid:** Yes, I would, Senator.

**Senator Kennedy:** Would you tell me what your feeling is as to why we would be justified in sending a non-career man instead of a career man to this most sensitive post?

**Mr. Reid:** I tried to touch on that briefly this morning, and I think it is a question here of qualifications, experience, the degree of maturity, calmness, perception, that an individual might have, his knowledge of the area or his knowledge of individuals who have had roles of responsibility in the area, his knowledge of the U.N., the principal people therein, some of the principal statesmen of Europe who have obviously had a concern with this area, and whether he has shown any knowledge or degree of fluency in foreign affairs, and his knowledge of the day-to-day developments that have transpired in the area.

I think those are perhaps some of the criteria.

**Senator Kennedy:** Your experience in the area and contact with the people of the area, as I understand it, occurred mostly at the United Nations and in Paris.

**Mr. Reid:** In New York, Washington, London, Paris, Bonn, United Nations, and the paper, as you know, the "Herald Tribune," has published several special sections on Israel of a business character. At the time of Suez, I had some opportunity to talk with Selwyn Lloyd and Mrs. Golda Meir, when they had certain points they were concerned about.

I have tried to talk with other officials from time to time, both on the phone and personally, in this Government, in the U.N., and in Washington, to keep as informed as I could.

**Senator Kennedy:** If we are talking about contact with people of the area, we would have to assume that if a career man were chosen who had general experience in the Middle East, he would at least have that advantage over you, would he not?

**Mr. Reid:** He would.

**Senator Kennedy:** What advantages do you have over him?

**Mr. Reid:** Well, I think that perhaps something I should not comment on except to say this, that I have known the principals of several of the governments who have had an active concern as well as governments of the Middle East, and talked with them from time to time. I refer, for example, to Lebanon, Egypt, Israel, as well as England, France, Germany, to mention a few.

**Senator Kennedy:** Would that experience be available to any reader of the "Herald Tribune" in the same sense as it would be to you?

**Mr. Reid:** To some extent, but not wholly. Some of these contacts are matters of friendship built up over the years, and I think sometimes in private conversation, particularly if we have known someone and seen them repeatedly over 5 or 10 years, there is a certain degree of trust and background of mutual interest that is useful, not only in obtaining information, but I hope people feel that they know that you will keep a confidence and that you will understand not only their principles but the ways in which they politically they have to enunciate them to make them effective and realistic.

## Experience in Government

**Senator Kennedy:** Now, Mr. Reid, as I understand it, you have really had no substantial experience in Government.

**Mr. Reid:** I would think my experience, such as it may be, has been in the area of knowing Government officials, of working with them and trying to enunciate as accurately as we could and to report as fully as we were able their positions, their reasons, their policies.

**Senator Kennedy:** What is there about your work in the Paris "Herald Tribune" — we understand the "Tribune" long and illustrious career — which particularly stands out and serves as a qualifier?

**Mr. Reid:** Well, there were several problems. Some of them were financial in character. Others had to do with a broadening of the editorial base of the paper.

I cared particularly about expanding the coverage of that newspaper, because I believed it went to the front lines, so to speak, of the countries around the periphery of the free world. I believed that some of the special sections, for example, we did, first, I think, the first comprehensive section on NATO, and in that connection we worked very closely with Lord Ismay and General Gruenther. They felt, after the publication of the section, that it had been a public service and had helped strengthen, to some degree at least, the public understanding of the purposes of NATO.

During that period there were various international conferences. We had a staff of 20 men, for example, at a little later date, a summit meeting, at which point I was editor of both papers, and during the course of that meeting, for example, we tried to talk with the principal people.

We had a fairly heavy news file, perhaps as heavy as any paper.

So that I would say during that six years or so, the "Herald Tribune" and, I would say, through my relationship to the "Herald Tribune," we tried to keep almost in a day-to-day contact with the people, the principles, the objectives, the foreign policies of the several countries, with particular reference to our own, and I tried to maintain a personal contact.

But what I would say more than that is that we tried to exert constructive influences through the "Herald Tribune" which would benefit the United States and the relationship between this country and others.

**Senator Kennedy:** You have not had any governmental experience by which we can judge you. We have to judge by your private work, and it is very difficult for a member of this committee — we all have high regard for the "Herald Tribune" stretching back a great many years — to make a judgment as to what the total effect of your work was with the "Herald Tribune."

I did point out one of the areas where I had some particular interest, which was in the area of labour legislation; I was not overly impressed with the editorial policy of the paper in the last year and a half except in the last few months, when you were not connected with it.

Therefore, it seems to me the problem is on what grounds should we confirm a non-career appointee to a position of a great sensitivity unless he happens to have extraordinary experience and background in the field about which we can make a very clear judgment.

The only way we can make a judgment about you now, you have answered difficult questions this morning and this afternoon, and I think it is a creditable job. That is really the only way. Otherwise, the credentials you present are bound to be very difficult for us.

We can read the "Herald Tribune" — you are under that label — but we cannot make a very good judgment about your own work.

## 'Non-career' Appointments

**The Chairman (Mr. Fulbright):** I may say to the Senator from Massachusetts, he expressed very well exactly my point of view that there must be affirmative reasons, rather than the way the nominee answered the questions, that would justify an appointment if there is no career experience.

Before I continue my questions, I would like to make a comment. Several of my colleagues have raised questions as if I had taken a position against all non-career appointments, which I have not done. I think there is a place for non-career appointments.

We have had some examples from this body.

I only submit that, in contrast to the present nominee, most of those that I am familiar with had had experience, considerable experience, in public affairs, and great responsibility which they had discharged effectively and successfully.

Mention has been made earlier of Senator Cooper. Senator Cooper had had a rather long experience, both in the Senate and as a judge, and his capacity to understand and deal with people had been tested and demonstrated in several important positions. He was a much more mature man.

Mr. Chester Bowles was mentioned earlier as an example of a successful non-career man. Mr. Bowles had also had a very successful career in business, had made a great fortune. He had then been Governor of one of the most important, and sophisticated, cultured, developed States in the Union — Connecticut — and apparently had been a success, from all I know, before he became an Ambassador.

I could go on. There is David Bruce, presently in Germany. However, I would say he comes very close to being a career man, since he has had such a long experience. While he has not dedicated himself in the sense of entering the Foreign Service in the usual manner of taking the examination as a young man, he has had very long experience going back to the early days in very responsible positions.

Another characteristic of some of our most successful non-career Ambassadors has been that they had been assigned to English-speaking countries, notably England and India, both of these two were just mentioned. In India language is not a major consideration. Where the similarity of their experience in business is very great, as has often happened in the case of England, there is no particular problem of adjustment to an alien culture and attitude and language.

So that all of these considerations enter into the evaluation of any particular non-career appointment.



Ogden Rogers Reid is shown here with his wife, two sons and mother, Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid, following his swearing-in as U.S. Ambassador to Israel. Robert Murphy (second from right), Deputy Under Secretary of State, looks on.

I come back to what I thought I made plain in the beginning — that the burden, I feel, is upon the nominee to establish affirmatively an experience evidencing wisdom and discrimination which would justify the heavy responsibility of being in control of the Embassy of the United States in Israel.

## State Department's Reply

As a part of the effort the committee has been making to strengthen our Foreign Service, one of the last steps taken was the request in a letter to the Department of State asking why they thought his nomination was justified. I would like to pursue this just a bit.

The reply is addressed to me from the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Herter, who is now Secretary. I will read part of it and then ask a few questions based upon this letter, to simply elicit a record as to how significant are the reasons which the Department itself gives in justification of the appointment.

Mr. Reid's professional career reflects his ability as an administrator and leader. He has been president of the "New York Herald Tribune," European edition, and president of the "New York Herald Tribune," Inc.

Mr. Reid has served as a Director of the Panama Canal Company, the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., and of Loew's, Inc. He has also served as chairman of the executive committee of the latter.

## Sale of 'Herald Tribune'

**The Chairman:** Why did you sell the paper to Mr. Whitney?

**Mr. Reid:** No one I think least of all the Reids, was anxious to see control of the newspaper, which had been with the family for some 80 years, pass out of the Reid family. The decision in part was mine. We believed that it was important during the entire period to continue where we could, and there were exceptions to this, to expand the news coverage, the foreign service, to maintain a Washington Bureau, to maintain critical departments on plays, ballet, theatre, and so on, which some papers do not maintain.

If we had been willing to substantially out the product, we might have been faced with the question, but we believed the "Herald Tribune" was an institution, that it had served, I hope, this country, and we thought the principle involved was to strengthen this institution.

We believed that we had a close identity of views with Mr. Whitney. He was a man of principle and character, and that he could, not only through his wisdom but through his resources, provide the kind of fusion and security that could help build an institution.

And I believe it was very important to the freedom of the press in this country as well as in New York to have the strongest "Tribune" that could be competitive in the right kind of way, and therefore we, rather than gamble in any sense, decided that the sound and the decent thing to do, not only for the people on the paper but for the future of those things that we believed the paper could serve, was to sell a majority control to Mr. Whitney so that the paper could have an influx of additional resources and an addition to move on to higher ground.

This was not an easy decision, I might add.

**The Chairman:** Well, Mr. Reid, I think inasmuch as this experience is cited by the Secretary of State as the principal reason for your qualification, it is very pertinent to this inquiry.

As I interpret it, all you have said is that you and your family came to the conclusion that you were unable to run the paper successfully, and that it required infusion of capital and management. Is that not correct?

**Mr. Reid:** We believed that — well, let me say this, if I may: The paper during that period — and I am talking about the management — I was concerned with, which the Department has referred to and as you, I think, most correctly have referred to as relevant to the question of qualifications — during that period, we had several years of black ink. We effected a balance sheet reorganization which put the company on a profitable and sound basis and made it possible to attract other capital.

Had we been able to seek relief as other newspapers in New York did, through the circulation route, the paper would have been well out of the woods and would have been making a comfortable profit of several million dollars.

It did not seem to be feasible to be the only morning paper to go to 10 cents. As you may remember, all the afternoon papers elected to go to 10 cents, and the two tabloids in the morning field went up a penny and 2 cents respectively.

I think if you were to take the record of the "Tribune" under my management when I was concerned with it, and look at the figures of that particular point and compare them with the other newspapers in New York, and then see the relative position of the "Tribune" vis-a-vis the other papers at the end of the year 1956, you would be not too disheartened with the results.

Certainly the other papers had to take steps and were in a position to take steps to increase their revenue through circulation. It was also a period which had a recession, as you know, and this affected our advertising revenues.

Finally, I would say that the Reids and I have always had extremely high regard for the "New York Times" as a paper of distinction and high public service, and I might add that they are an able and very tough competitor.

And during this period, the one period that I was concerned with, we had a highest

percentage of field gain by almost double in circulation than the "New York Times," and I can only tell you, if you have not experienced it, that competition with the "New York Times" is a lively occupation. I can commend it to you, and I can tell you it is a very interesting experience.

**The Chairman:** Well, Mr. Reid, it is difficult for me to follow some of your answers. Let me say this: When the decision was reported in the press, I believe, last year, was correct that the "Herald Tribune" suffered a very large loss, in the neighborhood of \$800,000?

**Mr. Reid:** I do not believe any figure, Mr. Chairman, has been released by the paper for competitive reasons.

Let me say this: When the decision was made between the Reids and Mr. Whitney to bring in additional resources to the paper, which was made early in that year, partly in the preceding year, we determined deliberately to try to strengthen the paper, to increase its news coverage, to spend more on newsprint, spend a good deal more on promotion.

I might add that the figures that you may have looked at represented honest efforts of a dedicated staff that probably had something like a third of the promotion backlog behind them that the "Times" did.

Accordingly, during the period you mentioned there was a deliberate desire to go into the red to strengthen the paper. This was partly dictated by reasons of competition, and this was planned, and I might add that we stayed substantially ahead of what we budgeted prior to that period.

So, in a financial sense, we lived up to the projections. Insofar as I know, Massachusetts Mutual was not only in agreement with the general plan, but thought it was the correct one, and that from a fiscal and from a controller's standpoint the operation had been successful.

## Reasons for Leaving Paper

**The Chairman:** In view of this outstanding success, why did Mr. Whitney choose to let you out of the paper?

**Mr. Reid:** I determined myself, as did the Reids, that Mr. Whitney should have a complete opportunity to have his management, to make the improvements that he believed in.

And this was never a matter that was very seriously considered, once the control had passed, that after an appropriate period, I believe, that I should resign.

I was asked by Mr. Whitney, as you no doubt know, to stay on during a certain critical period which comprehended a potential newspaper strike, and during that period I was in the chair of the Publishers Association in New York, and I was specifically asked to stay on through that period.

**The Chairman:** Mr. Reid, I hope you do not think I am trying to insist upon your answers, but my attitude is that I am trying to give you an opportunity to reveal to the committee the relative success of your management of the paper.

If you do not care to give the details to prove your successful administration, that is, of course, within your right, and I shall not insist upon your answering any of my questions.

So far as I am concerned, as I said in the beginning, this hearing is to give you an opportunity to prove your qualifications. I am not here and it is not my function to prove you could not do it.

So if you do not care to comment upon the results of your operation any more than you have, why, that is your own affair. I am content to leave it that way if you do not care to voluntarily tell the committee just how successful or unsuccessful the paper was under your administration.

**Mr. Reid:** Well, let me see if I can be more responsive to your point, if I may, because I am not trying to do anything but cooperate to the fullest extent.

Let me first take, and put it very briefly, the European edition.

At one point that paper was substantially in the red. I think it no great secret that it was in the red to the tune of some \$400,000 or \$500,000 at one point.

I can say that during a period of my connection with it, it stayed in the black, it had some of it — it had the highest figures in its history. And during that entire period, the European edition was in the black, expanded from something like an 8-page paper to a 16-page paper, increased its circulation, and had the highest circulation revenue.

Andre Meyer, whom you perhaps know, and who is an independent observer of these things through his connection with Loew's Freres, believed that the job in Paris and subsequently the job in New York had been somewhat successful, and that is why, when Loew's was in a position of some difficulty, he personally asked me to go on the Loew's board in the light of not only my experience but what he believed to be the results of the management that I had been associated with.

So that, to sum up, the European edition has had excellent figures and has stayed in the black, and I think any newspaperman, including the "New York Times," would tell you that that was a successful newspaper operation.

On New York, I think propriety precludes my going into some of the details, as you perhaps can understand, but I can tell you that there were some periods when there was red ink. I can tell you that during the first two years I was concerned with it, a very noticeable improvement occurred, and I mentioned the figure of something like \$2 million a year increase in revenue; that during both of these years there was black ink.

I can tell you that the improvement was of a sufficient character so that it was possible to reorganize the company, and to assume the approval of various interested parties on the basis of those figures for a reorganization.

I can tell you that I believe, if you were interested, Massachusetts Mutual would tell you that that had been a good business performance. I do not believe they would have asked me to join their board had that not been so.

And I can only tell you that there are some who believe that as a result of the black ink in New York, it was possible not only to reorganize the paper, but to bring in additional capital.

**Mr. Whitney:** As you perhaps know, has given considerable sagacity in his business judgment, and I do not believe if you ask people in Wall Street or in some of the principal banks, that you would find that his judgment as to business potential is greatly held in question, and I do not believe that you would find that he would have made the investment and taken the step he took if he did not feel that improvement had been made and if he did not feel that the future held prospects.

And I can add further —

**The Chairman:** Did you go to the Panama Canal?

**Mr. Reid:** I have been to the Panama Canal three times, yes.

**The Chairman:** Did you receive a salary for this purpose?

**Mr. Reid:** No, sir.

**The Chairman:** What qualification did you have for this particular assignment?

**Mr. Reid:** Well, again, I believe the President and the Secretary of the Army felt that newspaper experience, knowledge of business affairs, acquaintanceship with people in public life, was useful, as this board is concerned not only with making a profit, but with serving the interests of the affairs of this country.

## Hoover Commission Experience

**The Chairman:** I notice in Mr. Herter's letter, he said:

Mr. Reid has been a member of the first Hoover Commission, a staff member of the committee on the National Security Organization, of which Ferdinand Eberstadt was chairman, and an active member of the Council on Foreign Relations of New York.

He is also a member and the former director of the Reid Foundation established to provide leadership in the field of international affairs, and a member of the first Hoover Commission, how many meetings did you attend?

**Mr. Reid:** Well, as you know —

**The Chairman:** I don't know at all, Mr. Reid, or I wouldn't ask you.

**Mr. Reid:** I am sorry; excuse the semantics.

**The Chairman:** The letter says, "He was a member of the first Hoover Commission." Is that not correct?

**Mr. Reid:** As a staff consultant of the first Hoover Commission.

**The Chairman:** Well, it doesn't say that. I am quoting from the original letter:

Mr. Reid has been a member of the first Hoover Commission, a member of the committee on the National Security Organization,

of which Mr. Eberstadt was the chairman, and then, and an active member of the Council on Foreign Relations of New York.

**Mr. Reid:** It is correct. I was a staff member of the committee of the Hoover Commission, National Security Organization, I believe, was the title of that committee, the Committee on the National Security Organization.

They had meetings daily of one character or another, and they had a certain number of formal hearings; I would judge there were probably one a week during the period I was there.

**The Chairman:** You were not a member of the first Hoover Commission itself, is that correct?

**Mr. Reid:** No, sir.

**The Chairman:** Well, the letter is in error. But now as a staff member of the committee when was that during what period?

**Mr. Reid:** During the summer of 1948, sir.

**The Chairman:** 1948?

**Mr. Reid:** Yes, sir.

**The Chairman:** Were you then a reporter on the staff of the Tribune?

**Mr. Reid:** No, I was still at Yale.

**The Chairman:** You were still at Yale. How many meetings did you attend of this staff committee?

**Mr. Reid:** Well, I lived in Washington at a hotel and worked every day during the period that I served.

**The Chairman:** How long was that?

**Mr. Reid:** It was something on the order of 6 weeks to two months.

**The Chairman:** Do you think that constitutes significant qualification for being Ambassador to Israel?

**Mr. Reid:** I think it constituted a very significant opportunity to hear most of the leaders of the administration and of the Congress testifying in secret as to national policy, the relevance of their particular roles in it, their suggestions as to how the department should be more effective, and it was an education to be able to listen to Mr. Eberstadt, Secretary Forrestal, some of the leaders of that particular period.

**The Chairman:** What time of year was this?

**Mr. Reid:** The summer.

**The Chairman:** The summer. You were on vacation from Yale?

**Mr. Reid:** That is correct.

**The Chairman:** This was a summer appointment. How did that appointment materialize? Did you apply for it?

**Mr. Reid:** Mr. Eberstadt asked me to serve. I have forgotten how that came about.

**The Chairman:** Is Mr. Eberstadt an old friend of your family?

**Mr. Reid:** Yes, he is.

## Foreign Relations Council

**The Chairman:** Mr. Herter's letter refers to you as an "active member of the Council on Foreign Relations of New York."

What did your duties consist of in the council on foreign relations?

**Mr. Reid:** My active participation extended to the fact I attend a certain number of their meetings. For example, I







